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The Demand and Price Situation for Forest Products

1963

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THE DEMAND AND PRICE SITUATION FOR FOREST PRODUCTS—1963

by

Dwight Hair and Alice H. Ulrich

Division of Forest Economics and Marketing Research

Forest Service

(Special acknowledgment is made to Herbert B Wagner, Tobacco Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, for his contribution of the section on Naval Stores.)

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PREFACE

This report presents information on trends in the demand for and prices of forest products in the United States in 1963. Although national trends are dealt with for the most part, some information is also given for regions and States.

Much of the price information was taken from forest product price reports published by individual States. These reports, along with other reports containing information on prices and production of forest products and related economic data, are listed under Literature Cited, p. 22.

The data shown in this report have been based on information available at the end of August 1963. The most recent estimates, therefore, should be considered as general indicators of trends and not as final figures fully comparable with data for earlier years.

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OUTLOOK SUMMARY

Economic Trends

At the end of the first half of 1963 most measures of economic activity were continuing the rise that began in the spring of 1961. During the second quarter the gross national product reached a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $579.6 billion, an increase of $8 billion over the first quarter and $25 billion more than in 1962. Construction expenditures in July were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $64 billion, some $2.9 billion above the level reached in 1962. New housing starts averaged about 1,675 thousand units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) during the second quarter of the year, about 125 thousand higher than the average in the same period in 1962. The Federal Reserve Board index of industrial production reached 126.5 in July (1957–59=100), about 7 points above the level at the beginning of the year.

Timber Products

As a result of these general increases in economic activity, consumption of all timber products is expected to increase from the 1962 level of nearly 11.8 billion cubic feet to about 11.9 billion cubic feet. Production of timber products from domestic forests is estimated at 10.3 billion cubic feet, about 0.2 billion cubic feet higher than 1962. Most of the rise in domestic production in 1963 is expected to come from increases in the output of saw logs, pulpwood, and veneer logs.

There has not been much change in the general level of stumpage prices of major timber species sold from the National Forests since 1961.

Lumber consumption in 1963 is expected to reach 38.7 billion board feet, some 0.7 billion board feet more than in 1962. Softwood lumber consumption is estimated at 31.6 billion board feet and hardwood lumber at 7.1 billion board feet. These levels are respectively 0.4 of a percent under and 12 percent above those of 1962.

The increase in lumber consumption mainly reflects the rise in building activity, since about four-fifths of all the lumber used is consumed in the construction industry. Most of this lumber goes into dwellings and structures such as stores, schools, and churches that are related to home building.

Domestic lumber production in 1963 is expected to total 34.4 billion board feet, an increase of nearly 4 percent over that in 1962. Production of softwood lumber is estimated at 27.4 billion board feet and hardwood lumber at 7.0 billion board feet—2 percent and 9 percent respectively above 1962 production.

Production in the major lumber-producing regions showed varying trends during the first part of 1963. In the Douglas-fir Region of western Washington and Oregon, production of Douglas-fir and associated species at the end of the first 8 months of the year was 2 percent under that for the same period in 1962. This decline reflected, in part, the effects of a strike in July and August. In the Western Pine Region at the end of 6 months, production of ponderosa pine and other species was 2 percent above that in the first half of 1962. Southern pine production was also up, with output at the end of 8 months 4 percent higher than in the corresponding period in 1962.

On the basis of these trends and other related data, it is estimated that lumber production in the West in 1963 will be 20.2 billion board feet. Production in the South and North is expected to total 10.0 billion board feet and 4.2 billion board feet respectively.

Lumber imports in 1963 are estimated at 5.2 billion board feet (4.9 billion board feet of softwoods and 0.3 billion board feet of hardwoods) and exports at 0.8 billion board feet. Net imports will thus amount to 4.4 billion board feet and compose about 11 percent of total lumber consumption (13 percent of softwood consumption and 3 percent of hardwood consumption). In 1962 net imports were 4.1 billion board feet. This also represented about 11 percent of total consumption.

The wholesale price index of lumber increased from 95.9 in January to 102.7 in August (1957–59=100). Most of this rise occurred in July and reflects the effects of a strike in the timber products industries which began that month. This strike was settled in early August and industry reports indicate that prices have returned to prestrike levels.

Current use trends indicate that 46 million cords of pulpwood—including 35.4 million cords of roundwood and 10.6 million cords of chipped residues—will be consumed in U.S. pulp mills in 1963. This represents a new peak in consumption—4 percent above that in 1962 and 63 percent above the level of 10 years ago.

Production of round pulpwood from domestic forests in 1963 is estimated at 33.7 million cords, slightly under the 33.9 million cords cut in 1962. Production of softwood pulpwood is estimated at 24.4 million cords and hardwoods 9.3 million cords. These levels are respectively 2 percent under and 4 percent above output in 1962.

Production of pulpwood chips, largely from residues of sawmills and veneer mills, is expected to reach the equivalent of 9.8 million cords in 1963. This represents nearly a quarter of total pulpwood production and marks a new high in a trend that has been steadily upward since 1944.

The estimated regional breakdown of pulpwood production in 1963 is as follows: the South 26.0 million cords, the West 9.4 million cords, and the North 8.1 million cords. Roundwood accounted for all the growth in the South where for the first time in a decade chip production failed to increase. On the other hand, chips accounted for all the rise in output in the West.

Pulpwood prices at local points of delivery are showing variable trends in 1963. The July price of rough spruce in Wisconsin was $25.75 or about $1.50 below the 1962 price. In contrast, the price of aspen pulpwood was about $1 above the $12.75 paid in 1962. In the Southeast, however, the price of rough pine pulpwood is expected to average about $16.25 per cord—a level that has been maintained without significant change since 1959. Prices of chipped pine residues in the mid-South have also been stable since 1959 at a level of $14.50 per cord.

Production of softwood veneer logs in 1963 is estimated at 4.5 billion board feet, about 0.3 billion board feet above 1962 and nearly 2½ times the output 10 years ago. All of this production was concentrated in the Western States, chiefly Oregon, Washington, and California.

Historically, softwood veneer log production has been concentrated in the West, but now two new softwood plywood plants with a combined annual capacity of 200 million square feet are being constructed in the South. Conditions appear to be favorable for further development in this section. This is particularly true in the Southern States west of the Mississippi where the softwood timber resource is improving both in volume and quality.

Production of hardwood veneer logs in 1963 is estimated at 950 million board feet. This is considerably above the 775 million board feet produced in 1960, the postwar low, but about the same as average output during the 1950's.

Naval Stores

Production of domestic rosin approximating that in 1962 and reduced exports because of record stocks abroad are expected to result in a 30-percent increase in carryout next March 31. Rosin consumption is expected to increase here and overseas, with swollen European stocks shrinking to near normal levels. Domestic rosin prices are expected to average about the same as in 1962. The turpentine market is firm, with increases in domestic and export requirements substantially exceeding output increases and resulting in smaller turpentine carryout.

GENERAL ECONOMIC TRENDS

Gross National Product Showed Substantial Rise in First Half of 1963

At the end of the first half of 1963 most measures of economic activity were continuing the rise that began in the spring of 1961 (table 1, app. p. 26). The gross national product reached a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $579.6 billion in the second quarter of the year, about $8 billion above that in the first quarter and $25 billion above that in 1962 (*3*, *39*)[1] (fig. 1). This increase represents an annual rate of growth of 4.5 percent, somewhat above the average rate during the last decade.

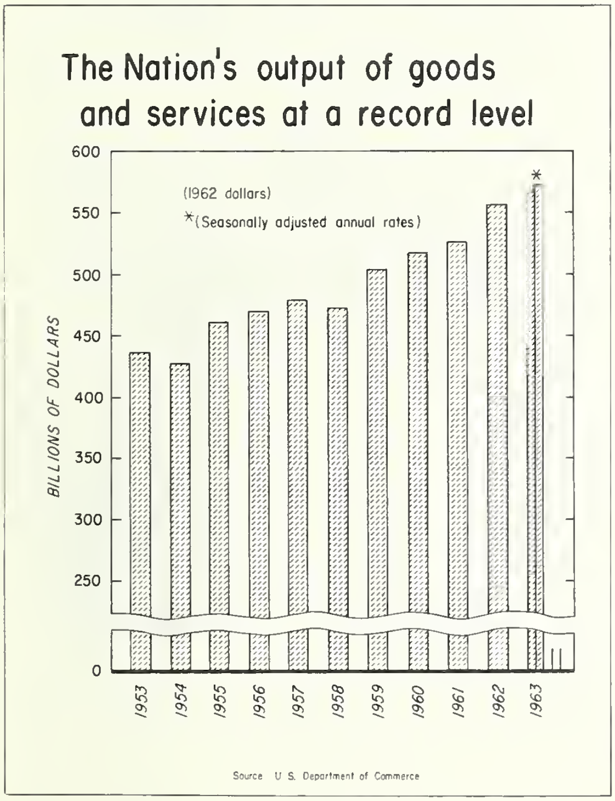

FIGURE 1

Personal income also rose during the first part of 1963, reaching a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $464.3 billion in July—about $10 billion above the January rate and $22 billion above the 1962 level. Most of the major categories of income were above the levels at the beginning of 1963; however, wage and salary disbursements, which account for about two-thirds of all personal income, made by far the largest growth—about $11 billion.

New Construction Expenditures at Midyear 5 Percent Above 1962

Construction, the market for about four-fifths of the lumber and softwood plywood; one-tenth of the paper and board; and all of the poles, piling, and shingles consumed, also showed substantial gains during the first part of 1963. In July the seasonally adjusted annual rate of expenditures for new construction was about $64 billion—some $2.9 billion above the level reached in 1962 (table 1, fig. 2) (*36*).

Private building accounted for the advance in new construction expenditures in 1963. The seasonally adjusted annual rate of private expenditures in July was $46.5 billion—$3.1 billion more than the $43.4 spent in 1962. Spending for residential construction, the largest single item of private building, was $27.6 billion, up $2.8 billion from last year.

New housing starts averaged about 1,675 thousand units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) during the second quarter of the year. This was about 125 thousand units above the average in the same period in 1962. The expansion in home building in 1963 has been largely in multifamily units. In May such starts were estimated at 550 thousand units (seasonally adjusted annual rate)—a peak in a trend that has been sharply upward since the mid-1950's. Most of the rise in the construction of multifamily units is attributable to the increasing scarcity and cost of land in urban cen-

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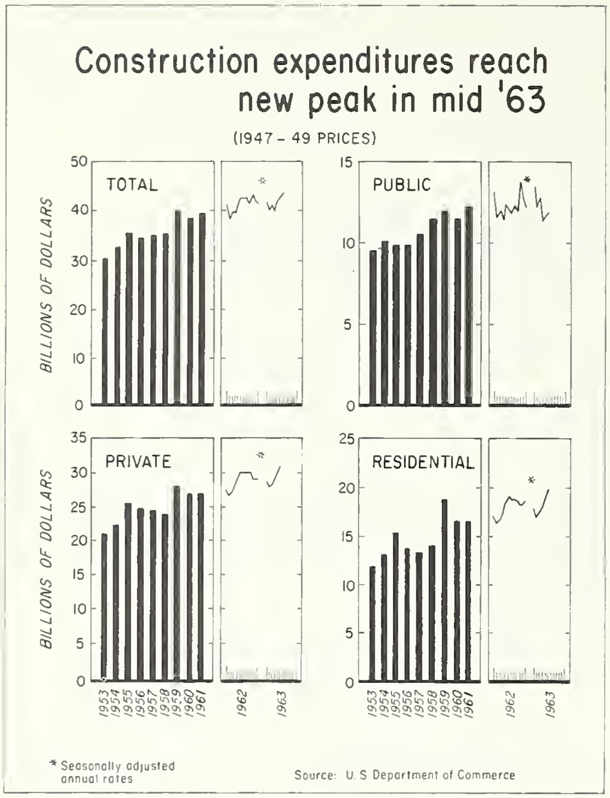
[1] Italic numbers in parentheses refer to Literature Cited p. 22.



Construction expenditures reach new peak in mid '63

* Seasonally adjusted annual rates

Source: U S Department of Commerce

FIGURE 2

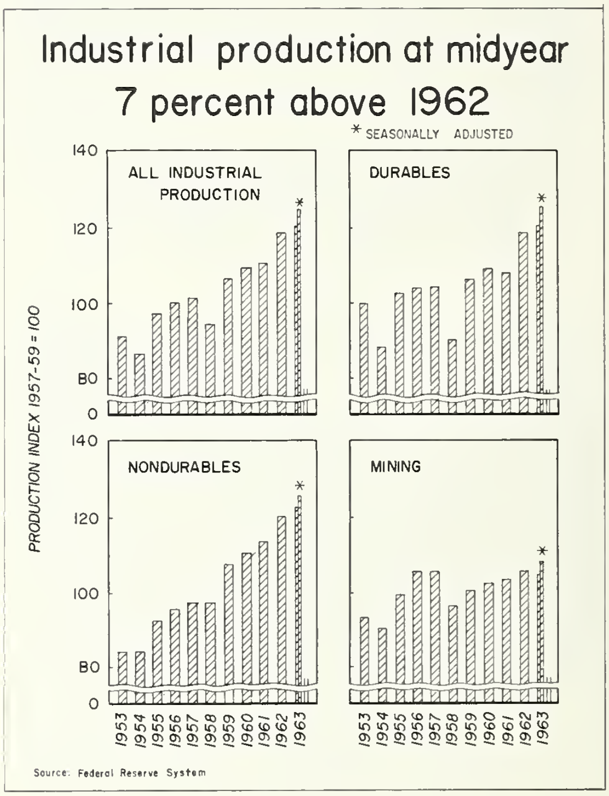
ters, transportation difficulties in many large metropolitan areas, and the growing demand for such units by newly married couples and older people whose children have left home.

Expenditures for private nonresidential construction (including public utilities) at midyear were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $17 billion—about the same as the level attained in 1962. However, a survey of capital spending plans by business, made by the Securities Exchange Commission in August, indicates a rise during the rest of the year (*23*). All industries, except transportation (other than rail) and mining are projecting capital expenditures above the 1962 rates. The expectation of rising sales, liberalized depreciation schedules, and investment tax credit are contributing factors to these planned increases.

The seasonally adjusted annual rate of expenditures for public construction in July was $17.5 billion—some $0.2 billion below that in 1962. This drop was caused by a decrease in spending for highways and residential buildings. Expenditures for most other types of public construction were about the same or higher than in 1962.

Industrial Production at an All Time High

Part of the rise in the gross national product was attributed to increases in industrial production which in July was at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 126.5 (Federal Reserve Board index 1957–59=100) (*5*, *6*, *38*). As illustrated in figure 3 and table 1, July marked the sixth consecutive month in which the index rose by a point or more. Production of furniture and fixtures, a major market for hardwood lumber, veneer, and plywood, rose to 135—about 8 points above the 1962 level.



Industrial production at midyear 7 percent above 1962

Source: Federal Reserve System

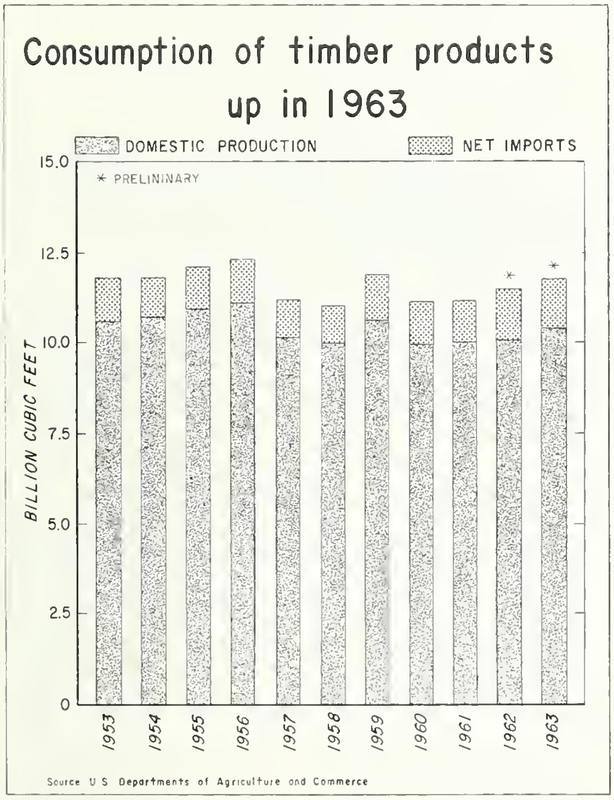
FIGURE 3

TIMBER CONSUMPTION, PRODUCTION, AND IMPORTS

Consumption of Timber Products in 1963 Up 1 Percent From 1962

In response to the general growth in economic activity, consumption of all round timber products is expected to show a moderate rise in 1963 to about 11.9 billion cubic feet. Although this is somewhat above the 11.8 billion cubic feet consumed in 1962, it is considerably below the 12.3 billion cubic feet consumed in 1956—the postwar peak year (table 2, fig. 4). Most of the increase in use in 1963 reflects a rise in the consumption of saw logs, pulpwood, and veneer logs.

In view of the anticipated large increase in population and the small rise in consumption, it is expected that per capita use of all round timber products in 1963 will drop slightly from the 1962 level of 63.0 cubic feet to 62.7 cubic feet (table 3). Per capita use of roundwood pulpwood, fuelwood, and minor industrial timber products such as poles, piling, cooperage logs, fence posts, and mine timbers is also expected to decline. In contrast, it is anticipated that per capita consumption of saw logs will rise from 31.3 cubic feet to 31.6 cubic feet, and veneer logs from 5.4 cubic feet to 5.8 cubic feet.



Source U S Departments of Agriculture and Commerce

FIGURE 4

Production of Timber Products Also Up in 1963

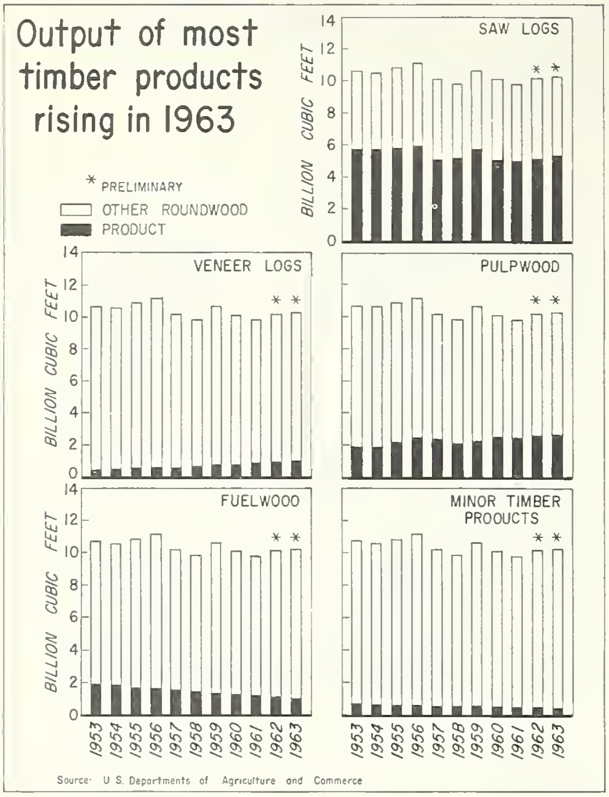
Production of timber products from domestic forests in 1963 is estimated at 10.3 billion cubic feet—about 2 percent above the 10.1 billion cubic feet produced in 1962 (table 2). Saw logs are expected to compose about 52 percent of the domestic output, pulpwood 25 percent, veneer logs 9 percent, fuelwood 10 percent, and minor industrial timber products the remaining 4 percent.

Trends in the production of timber products are shown in figure 5 and table 2. In the last decade the output of pulpwood and veneer logs has increased substantially, while production of saw logs, minor industrial timber products, and fuelwood has declined. The drop in saw log production occurred in 1960 and 1961. Since 1961 there has been an upward trend in saw log output.

Imports Compose 13 Percent of Timber Products Consumed

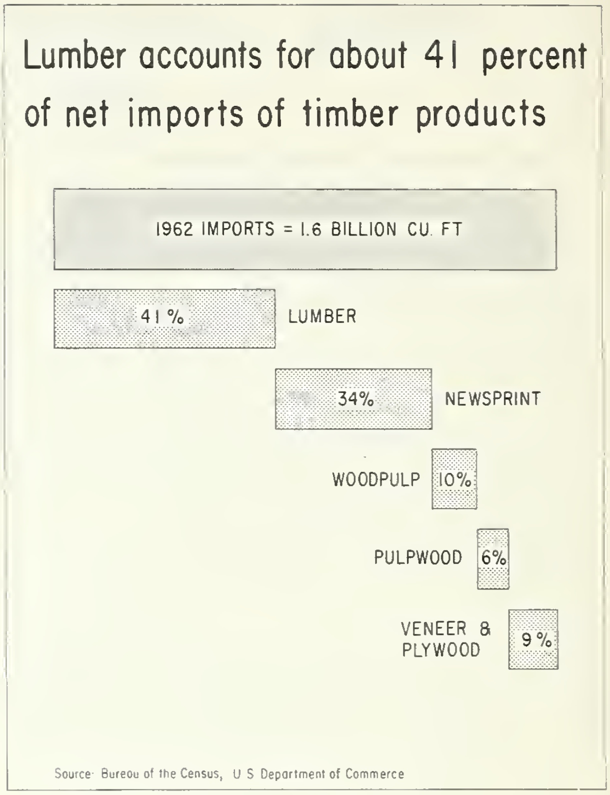
Imports are playing a larger part in meeting U.S. timber needs. In 1963, net imports of wood including the roundwood equivalent of the net imports of lumber, veneer, plywood, wood pulp, and paper and board are expected to be 1.5 billion cubic feet (roundwood equivalent) and account for about 13 percent of all the timber products consumed (table 2).

Lumber is expected to be the most important import. In 1962, for example, it accounted for about 41 percent of total imports (roundwood equivalent) with newsprint accounting for another 34 percent and pulpwood and wood pulp 16 percent (fig. 6). Veneer and plywood, which have become important since 1950, composed the remaining 9 percent. Canada is the major source of timber-product imports.



Source: U. S. Departments of Agriculture and Commerce

Figure 5



Source: Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce

Figure 6

STUMPAGE PRICES AND VALUE OF TIMBER PRODUCTS PRODUCED

Not Much Change in National Forest Stumpage Prices Since 1961

Although some fluctuation has occurred from quarter to quarter, the general level of prices received from sales of most species of National Forest timber since 1961 has not changed much (table 4, fig. 7). During the second quarter of 1963, for example, the average price of southern pine stumpage was $25.70 per thousand board feet, slightly below the average of $26 in 1962 and $26.80 in 1961. Prices received for Douglas-fir and sugar pine changed a little more but generally averaged within $2 of the 1961 prices.

As illustrated in figure 7, changes in the relative stumpage prices of the major softwood timber species in the last decade or so are significant. In the early 1950's the average stumpage price of Douglas-fir was considerably below that of southern pine, sugar pine, and ponderosa pine. Douglas-fir prices are now above the other three species—substantially so for sugar pine and ponderosa pine.

Wide Variation in Stumpage Prices

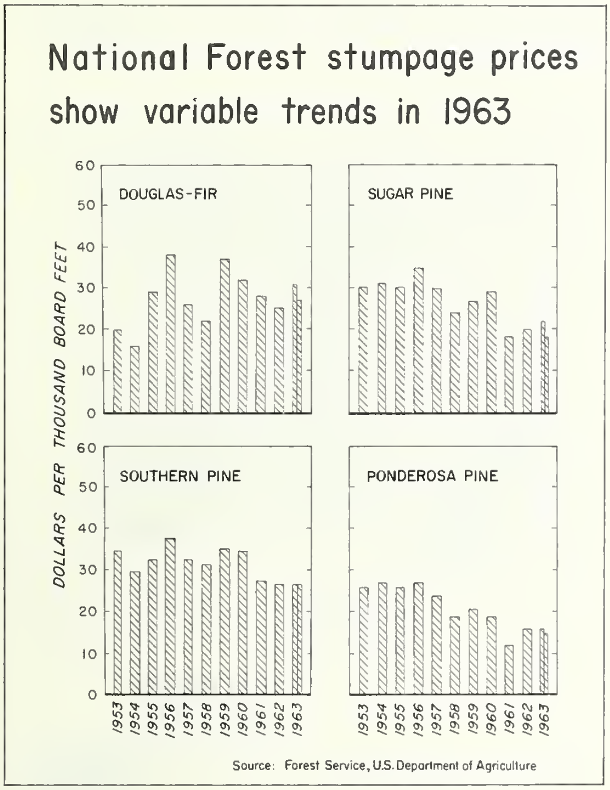
Stumpage is not a homogeneous commodity and prices vary considerably because of such factors as species, quality, logging and processing costs, and marketing practices and conditions. This variation is illustrated by the data in table 5 showing differences in the prices received from national stumpage sales and by the data published in a number of State reports on forest-product prices (*7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17, 19, 46, 47*). Some examples of prices quoted in recent State reports are shown in the following tabulation:

Species	State	Price per thousand bd. ft.
Saw log stumpage:		
Southern pine	Louisiana *(10)*	$26.50
White and Norway pine.	Minnesota *(17)*	[1] 8.00–31.00
White spruce	do	[1] 7.00–21.00
Hard maple	Ohio *(19)*	[2] 30.00–90.00
Yellow birch	Wisconsin *(47)*	40.00–60.00
Yellow-poplar	West Virginia *(46)*	7.00–25.00
Cherry	do	10.00–32.00
Red and black oak.	Missouri *(11)*	[3] 10.00–15.00
Pulpwood stumpage:		
Southern pine	Louisiana *(10)*	4.40
Aspen	Wisconsin *(47)*	1.80– 4.00
Spruce	do	6.00–12.00

[1] Northern Minnesota only.

[2] Western Ohio only.

[3] North Central Missouri only.



Source: Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

FIGURE 7

Value of Stumpage Cut About $1 Billion—Harvested Products at Local Delivery Points About $2¾ Billion

The stumpage value of the timber cut in 1963 is estimated at about $1 billion. By the time this timber is harvested and delivered in the form of logs and bolts to local points the value is expected to be approximately $2¾ billion. This is about the same as in 1958, the most recent year for which detailed estimates of the value of products harvested are available (table 6).

In 1958, as shown in table 6, saw logs accounted for 52 percent of the total value of timber products harvested, pulpwood 17 percent, veneer logs 11 percent, and miscellaneous products 20 percent. Because of changes in output and prices of products, this percentage distribution has undoubtedly changed; in 1963 pulpwood and veneer composed a larger part of the total.

Timber One of the Nation's Most Important Agricultural Crops

As illustrated in figure 8 and table 6, timber products rank as one of the Nation's most important agricultural crops. In 1958, the value of the timber products harvested[2] was about equal to the value of the wheat harvested, and it was 40 percent greater than the value of the cotton harvested. Corn was the only farm crop that exceeded timber in harvest value.

Timber products were of even greater relative importance in some States. In Oregon, for example, the value of the timber products harvested was more than 2½ times the value of all farm crops harvested. In many other States, such as Georgia, Washington, New Hampshire, and Alabama, it was greater than the value of the most important farm crop.

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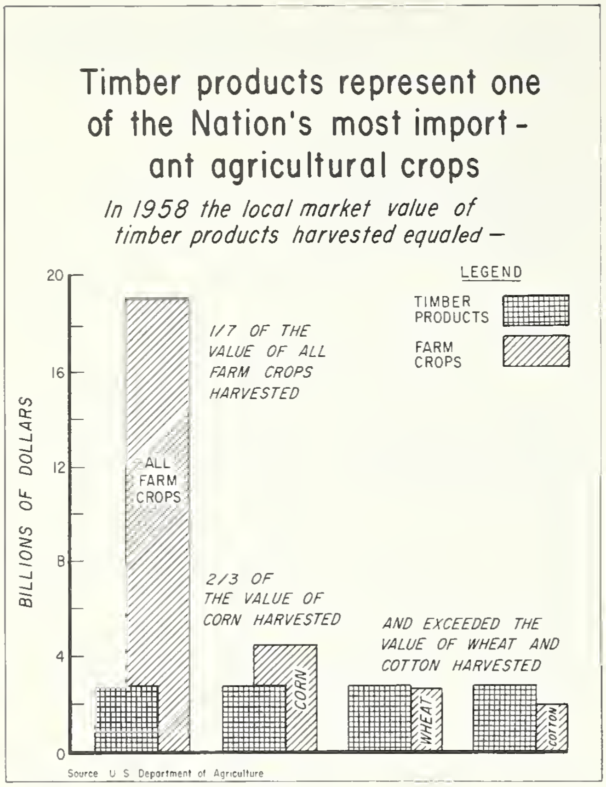
[2] Value of timber products harvested is comparable to value of farm crops harvested as reported by the Agricultural Marketing Service and the Bureau of the Census. Both were computed by multiplying the volume of products harvested by local market prices and thus represent values at local points of delivery.



Source U S Department of Agriculture

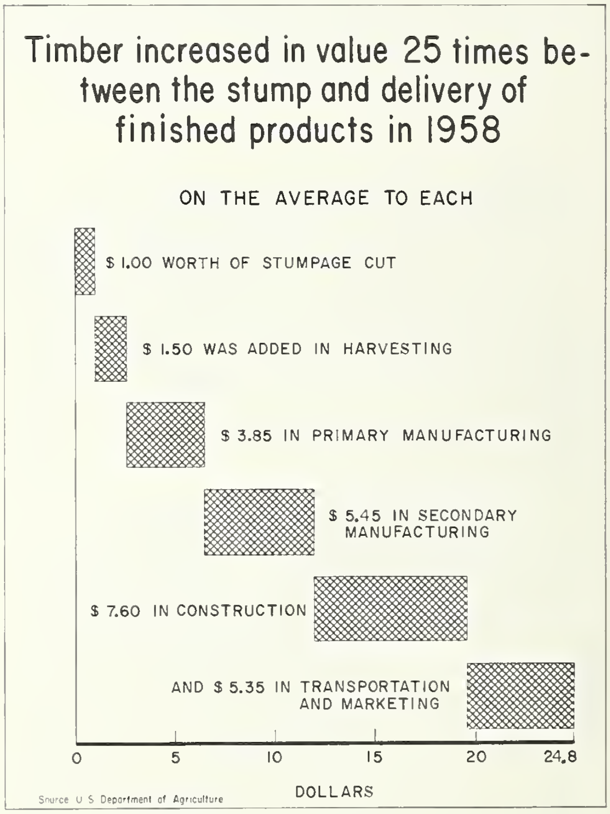
Figure 8

Nearly 6 Percent of the Nation's Gross National Product Originated in Timber-Based Economic Activities

Additional data on values of products produced or services rendered, values added, and employment in timber-based economic activities are shown in table 7.[3] These data indicate that the sum of the values added to timber in all kinds of timber-based economic activities was about $25 billion in 1958, or about 5.6 percent of the Nation's gross national product—the market value of all goods and services produced. This meant that about $1 out of every $18 of the gross national product originated in some kind of timber-based economic activity.

Looked at in another way, the data on value added attributed to timber, show that in 1958 timber increased in value nearly 25 times between the stump and delivery of finished products to final consumers (fig. 9). On the average, to each $1 worth of stumpage cut another $1.50 was added in harvesting, $3.85 in primary manufacturing, $5.45 in secondary manufacturing, $7.60 in construction, and $5.35 in transportation and marketing.

Employment attributed to timber in all timber-based industries was the equivalent of 3.3 million people in 1958. This represented 5.2 percent of total civilian employment in the United States and meant that about 1 person out of every 20 employed was engaged in some kind of timber-based economic activity.



Source U S Department of Agriculture

Figure 9

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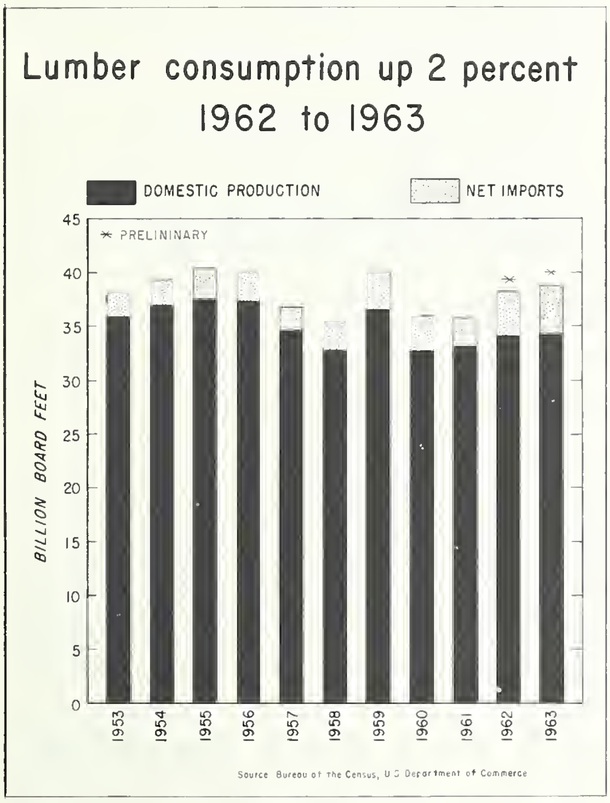
[3] These data are taken from a recently published Forest Service report "The Economic Importance of Timber in the United States." This report contains detailed State estimates of the value added and employment in timber-based activities in the United States in 1958 and 1954. Data are also presented showing the value of stumpage cut; the value of logs and related products harvested; the value of shipments from timber-based primary and secondary manufacturing industries; the value of construction; freight revenues from shipments of timber products; and wholesale and retail sales of timber products.

Copies of this report can be obtained by request from the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250.

THE DEMAND AND PRICE SITUATION FOR LUMBER

Lumber Consumption Up 2 Percent in 1963

Lumber consumption in 1963 is expected to be 38.7 billion board feet—2 percent more than the 38.0 billion board feet consumed in 1962 and about 8 percent above the 35.8 billion board feet used in 1960 (table 8, fig. 10). Softwood lumber consumption is estimated at 31.6 billion board feet and hardwood lumber at 7.1 billion board feet. These levels are respectively 0.4 percent under and 12 percent above those in 1962.



Source Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce

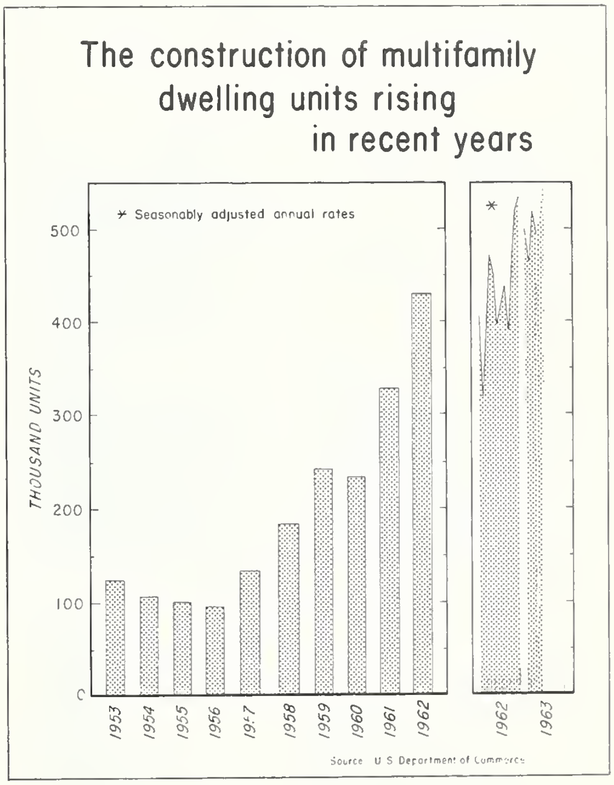
FIGURE 10

The increase in lumber consumption since 1960 has mainly reflected the rise in building activity, since about four-fifths of all the lumber used is consumed in the construction industry. Most of this lumber goes into dwellings and structures such as stores, schools, and churches that are related to home building.

Some Decline in the Use of Lumber Per Dwelling Unit

Although there has been an increase in total lumber consumption in residential construction since 1960, there has been some decline in the average use per unit built. Part of the drop in per-unit use can be traced to changes in the kinds of units built, and part to the displacement of lumber by other materials, largely panel products such as plywood and building board.

Of the changes in kinds of units constructed, the rapid rise in the construction of multifamily units which require only about a third as much lumber per unit as single family dwellings has probably been the most important. As illustrated in figure 11, the number of multifamily units started has moved upward from around 237 thousand a year (about 17 percent of all starts) in 1960 to the May



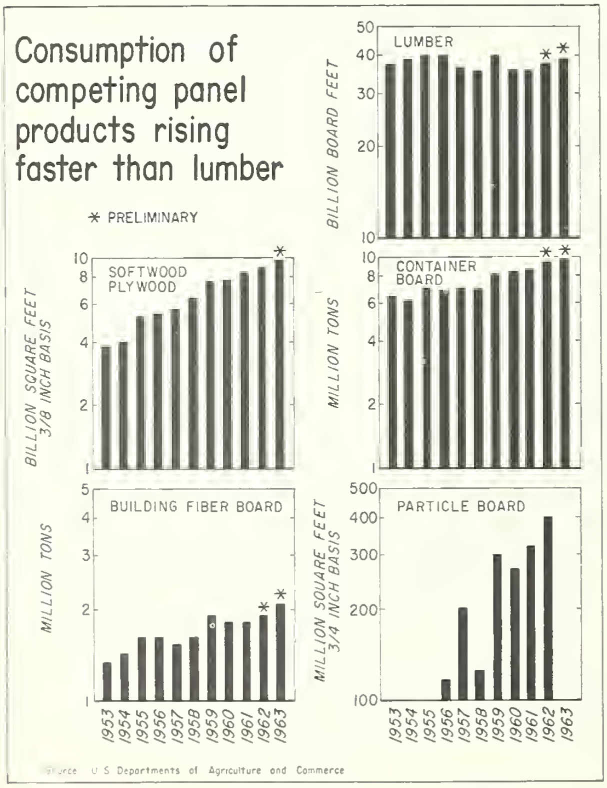
Source U.S. Department of Commerce

FIGURE 11

seasonally adjusted annual rate of about 550 thousand (about 32 percent of all starts).

The growth in the number of units built on slab foundations without girders, main floor joists, and heavy sills has also been noteworthy. According to data published by the Federal Housing Administration, about 48 percent of the new single family houses inspected by that agency during the first quarter of 1963 were built on slab foundations, compared with 42 percent during the first quarter of 1960 (*4*). Prefabricated houses, which require about half as much lumber per unit as conventional single family houses, have also been increasing in relative importance, rising from about 10 percent of total new construction in 1960 to about 20 percent in 1963.

Some indication of the displacement of lumber by panel products is given in table 9 and figure 12. Since 1960 the consumption of these products has increased by the following amounts: softwood plywood 26 percent, building board 19 percent, and container board 18 percent. In contrast, lumber consumption increased 8 percent. Most of the displacement of lumber in residential construction has been by softwood plywood in roof sheathing and subflooring.



Source U S Departments of Agriculture and Commerce

Figure 12

Some Increase in Lumber Use in Shipping and Manufacturing

In addition to the increase in the consumption of lumber in construction since 1960, there has also been an increase in its use in shipping and manufacturing. Hardwoods used in pallets and for the manufacture of furniture have accounted for most of this growth.

These recent increases are in line with longer run trends. The use of lumber in pallets has been increasing particularly fast, rising from about 220 million feet in 1948 to an estimated 1.6 billion feet in 1960. On the other hand there has been a substantial drop in the use of lumber for containers and for certain manufactured products such as vehicles, fixtures, partitions, ship and boat building, and agricultural implements.

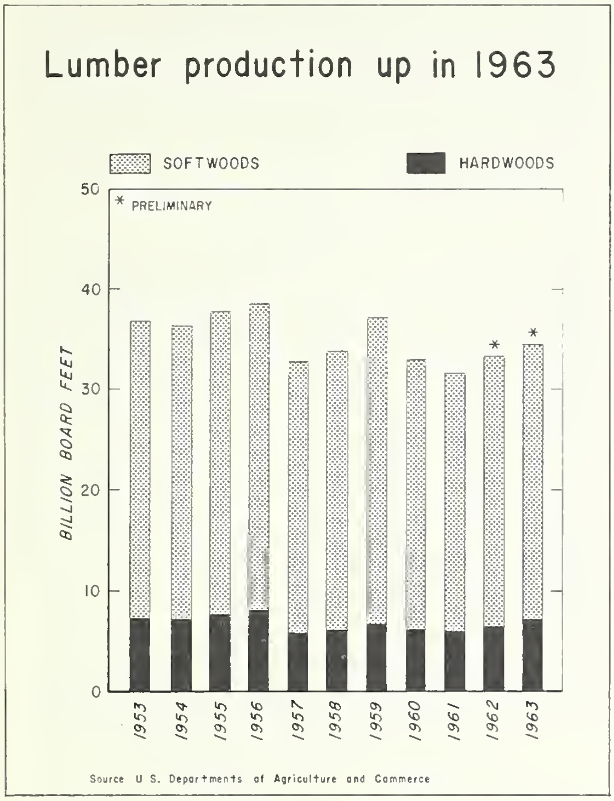
Domestic Lumber Production Up 4 Percent in 1963

Domestic lumber production in 1963 is expected to total 34.4 billion board feet, an increase of nearly 4 percent over 1962, but 6 percent below the annual average of 36.5 billion board feet attained in the decade 1950–59 (table 10, fig. 13). Production of softwood lumber in 1963 is estimated at 27.4 billion board feet, and hardwood lumber at 7.0 billion board feet. These levels are respectively 2 percent and 9 percent above those of 1962.

Softwoods, chiefly Douglas-fir, southern pine, ponderosa pine, western true firs, and hemlock, compose about four-fifths of the lumber cut. This reflects the predominance of softwood species in the Nation's timber stands and the preference for these species in many uses. Oak, gum, maple, yellow-poplar, and cottonwood compose most of the hardwood lumber produced.

Varying Trends in Production Among the Major Producing Regions

Production in the major lumber producing regions showed varying trends during the first part of 1963. In the Douglas-fir Region of western Washington and Oregon, production of Douglas-fir and associated species at the end of the first 8 months of the year was 2 percent under that in the same period in 1962 (*44*, *45*). This in part reflected the effects of a strike in July and August. In the Western Pine Region, production of ponderosa pine and other species at the end of 6 months was 2 percent above that in the first half of 1962 (*13*). Southern pine output was also up at the end of 8 months—4 percent higher than in the corresponding period in 1962 (*24*).


Lumber production up in 1963

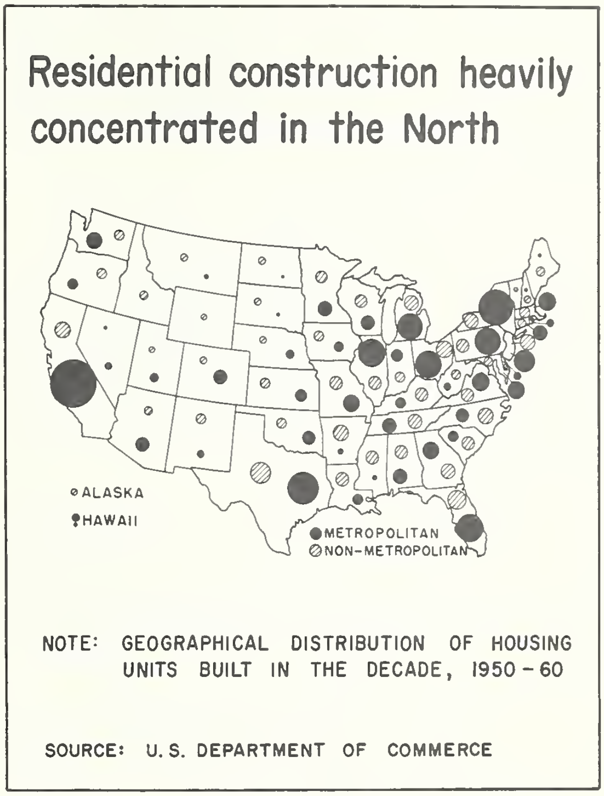
Source U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Commerce

FIGURE 13

Lumber Production in the West to Account for Nearly Three-Fifths of Total Output

On the basis of these regional trends and other related data, it is estimated that about 20.2 billion board feet or 59 percent of the total lumber production in 1963 will come from forests in the West.[4] Of this total about 47 percent is expected to come from the Western Pine Region, 42 percent from the Douglas-fir Region, and 11 percent from the California Redwood Region. The emergence of the Western Pine Region as the largest lumber producing area in the West is a relatively new development. In 1952, for example, about 52 percent of the production in the West came from the Douglas-fir Region, 37 percent from the Western Pine Region, and 11 percent from the California Redwood Region.

Most of the lumber produced in the West is shipped to other regions. Some indication of the location of markets is given in figure 14 which shows the geographic distribution of housing units built in the 1950–60 decade (*28*). Building was heavily concentrated in the North—a section in which the average use of lumber per dwelling unit is generally higher than in other sections.


Residential construction heavily concentrated in the North

NOTE: GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSING UNITS BUILT IN THE DECADE, 1950-60

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

FIGURE 14

Freight costs for shipping lumber from Western points such as Bend, Oreg., Tacoma, Wash., and Lewiston, Idaho, to Eastern markets such as Detroit, Mich., New York, N.Y., and Washington, D.C., were $1.41 per hundred pounds (table 11). Rates from Southern shipping points, such as Hattiesburg, Miss., and Pine Bluff, Ark., to the same markets were about $0.50 lower.

Lumber production in the South in 1963 is expected to amount to 10 billion board feet. This is about 5 percent higher than in 1962 and 10 percent higher than in 1961 when lumber production was at a postwar low of 9.1 billion board feet. Softwood lumber production has increased from

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[4] The West includes 11 Western States and South Dakota. The South consists of the 12 most Southern States, including Virginia. The North includes the remaining 24 States in the continental United States.

5.7 billion board feet in 1961 to an estimated 6.1 billion board feet in 1963. This rise in part reflects the improvement in the pine timber supply situation in the States west of Mississippi. Hardwood production also increased in this period from 3.4 billion board feet to 3.9 billion board feet.

Lumber production in the North in 1963 is estimated at 4.2 billion board feet—nearly 11 percent above the 1961 postwar low of 3.8 billion board feet and 8 percent above production in 1962. Hardwoods accounted for the growth in the 1961–63 period, with output rising from 2.5 billion board feet to 2.9 billion board feet. Softwoods showed a small decline.

Sharp Drop in the Number of Sawmills

Thousands of small sawmills have left the lumber industry in the last decade or so. Between 1947 and 1961, for example, the number of sawmills reported by the Bureau of the Census fell from 53,109 to 33,184. Most of the decline was in the East, although the number in the West dropped from 4,961 to 2,124.

As small mills have closed down, more of the Nation's lumber has been cut in larger and better equipped mills. More lumber is also being cut by companies with sawmills integrated with plywood plants, pulp mills, and various kinds of secondary manufacturing.

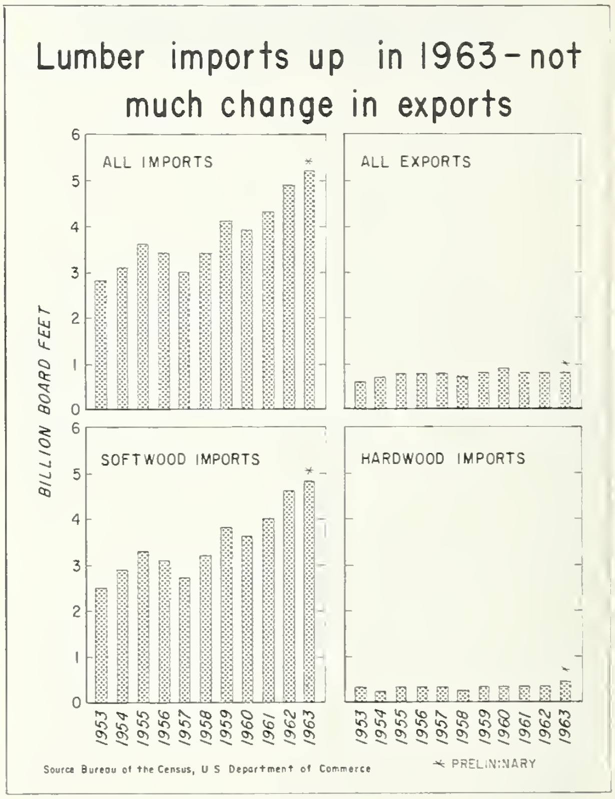
Wholesale Lumber Prices Increase During the First Part of 1963

The wholesale price index of lumber (1957–59=100) increased from 95.9 in January 1963 to 102.7 in August—a rise of about 7 points (table 12). The indexes for softwood lumber and hardwood lumber followed this upward trend, rising respectively from 95.0 and 98.6 in January to 102.6 and 102.3 in August. Most of the increase in softwood prices occurred in July and reflects the effects of a strike in the timber product industries which began in that month. This strike was settled in early August, and industry reports indicate that prices have returned to the prestrike levels.

Although some fluctuation has occurred, the prestrike 1963 price level has been maintained without significant change during the last few years. In contrast there have been declines in the price level of most of the panel products competing with lumber. This, along with rising wage rates in construction and the fact that panel products can be put in place with substantially less labor than lumber, has tended to favor panel products.

Net Imports May Account for 11 Percent of Lumber Used in 1963

On the basis of trends during the first half of the year it is estimated that imports of lumber will total 5.2 billion board feet in 1963 and exports 0.8 billion board feet (fig. 15). Softwood imports are somewhat above the 4.6 billion board feet imported in 1962 but exports are about the same (tables 13 and 14). Net imports in 1963 are expected to make up about 11 percent of all lumber consumed with net imports of softwoods and hardwoods accounting for 13 percent and 3 percent respectively of the consumption of these species.



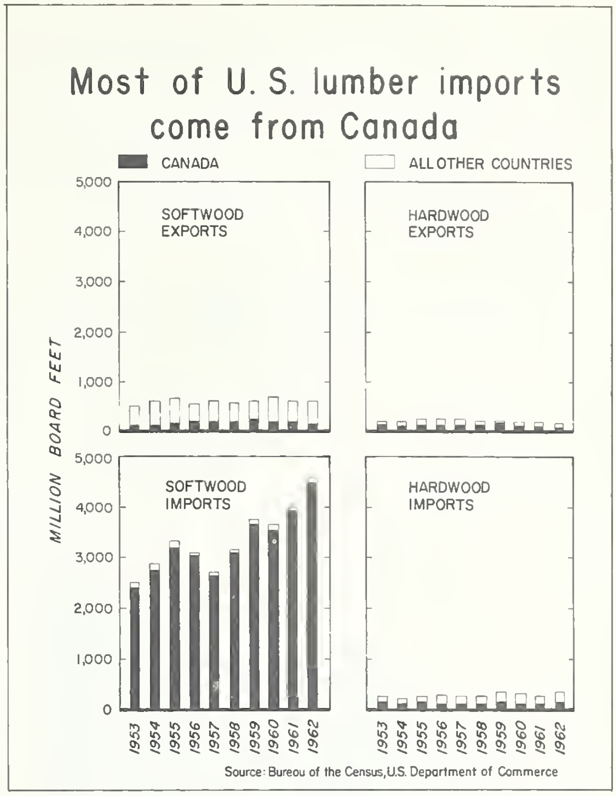
Source Bureau of the Census, U S Department of Commerce

FIGURE 15

Canadian Softwoods of Major Importance

Softwood lumber imports in 1963, consisting largely of Douglas-fir, spruce, and hemlock from Canada, are estimated at 4.9 billion board feet or 94 percent of total imports (fig. 16). Softwood imports have increased by about 0.9 billion board feet since 1961, and have reduced markets for domestic lumber producers. Domestic west coast sawmills shipping by water to eastern markets have been at a particular competitive disadvantage with neighboring mills in British Columbia. British Columbia producers can use foreign freighters at rates below those available to domestic producers who are required by law to use vessels with U.S. registry for intercoastal shipments. The exchange rate has also been to the advantage of Canadian producers.

Softwood lumber production in Canada in 1961, the latest year for which data are available, amounted to 7.4 billion board feet—slightly more than the 1955–59 average of 7.1 billion board feet (table 15). Hardwood lumber production during the 1950's and early 1960's was also stable at about 0.4 to 0.5 billion board feet a year.



Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce

FIGURE 16

THE DEMAND AND PRICE SITUATION FOR PULPWOOD

Pulpwood Consumption in U.S. Mills May Reach a New High of 46 Million Cords in 1963

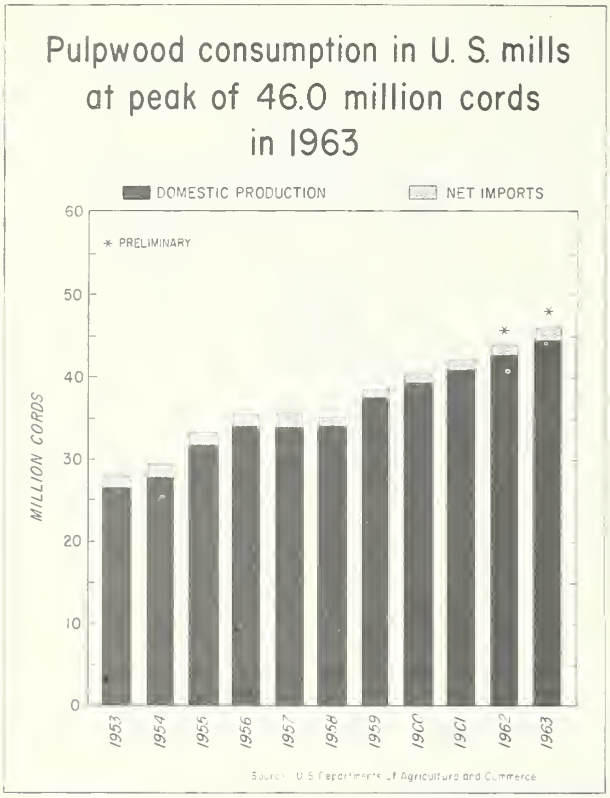
Current use trends indicate that about 46.0 million cords of pulpwood—including 35.4 million cords of roundwood and 10.6 million cords of chipped residues—may be consumed in U.S. pulp mills in 1963 (table 16, fig. 17). This represents a new peak, exceeding 1962 consumption by 1.9 million cords, or 4 percent, and 1961 consumption by 3.8 million cords, or 9 percent.

During the past 10 years, consumption of pulpwood in U.S. mills has increased at an average annual rate of 5 percent—or about 1.8 million cords a year. Two recent studies, one by Resources for the Future, Inc. (*22*) and the other by the Department of Commerce (*21*), project a continuation of this rapid rise. For example, the lowest projection of the Department of Commerce indicates a pulpwood requirement of 62.1 million cords by 1970—about 16 million cords above present use. To meet this level of demand, consumption would have to increase by about 2.3 million cords a year during the next 7 years.

Two Percent Increase in Domestic Pulpwood Production Expected in 1963

Domestic pulpwood production in 1963 is estimated at 33.7 million cords of roundwood and 9.8 million cords of chipped residues (table 16). Total production thus amounts to 43.5 million cords—about 2 percent above 1962 production and 65 percent above that of a decade ago.

Softwoods are expected to account for about 76 percent of the pulpwood produced in 1963 (table 17, fig. 18). Southern pines are the most important softwood species, composing about three-fifths of total output. Spruce, true firs, hemlock, jack pine, and Douglas-fir account for nearly all of the remainder. This composition is markedly different from that in 1920 when spruce and western true firs composed about three-quarters of the softwood pulpwood output and southern pines only 6 percent.



Pulpwood consumption in U. S. mills at peak of 46.0 million cords in 1963

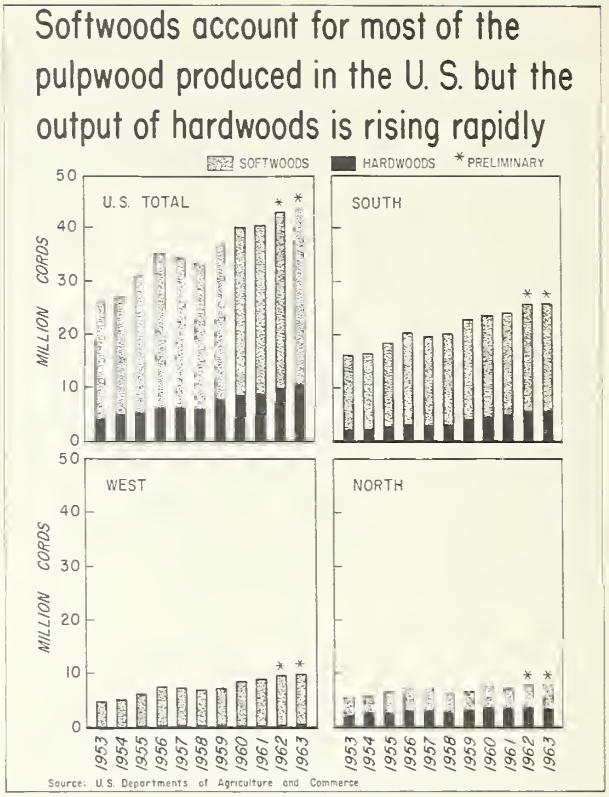
Source: U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Commerce

FIGURE 17

Although hardwoods account for somewhat less than a quarter of total pulpwood output, production of pulpwood from them has been increasing more rapidly than production from softwoods. Since 1953, for example, output of hardwood pulpwood has increased at an average annual rate of 9.4 percent—more than double the rate for softwoods (4.2 percent).

Three-Fifths of the Pulpwood Produced in the South

Pulpwood production in the South in 1963 is estimated at 26 million cords, about 0.4 million cords more than in 1962 and 10 million cords more than in 1953. This fast growth reflects a number of factors including timber supplies; availability of labor, water, chemicals, and power; excellent transportation facilities for both pulpwood and finished products; and the development of huge markets for kraft paperboard and packaging materials that are manufactured mostly from sulfate pulp.



Softwoods account for most of the pulpwood produced in the U. S. but the output of hardwoods is rising rapidly

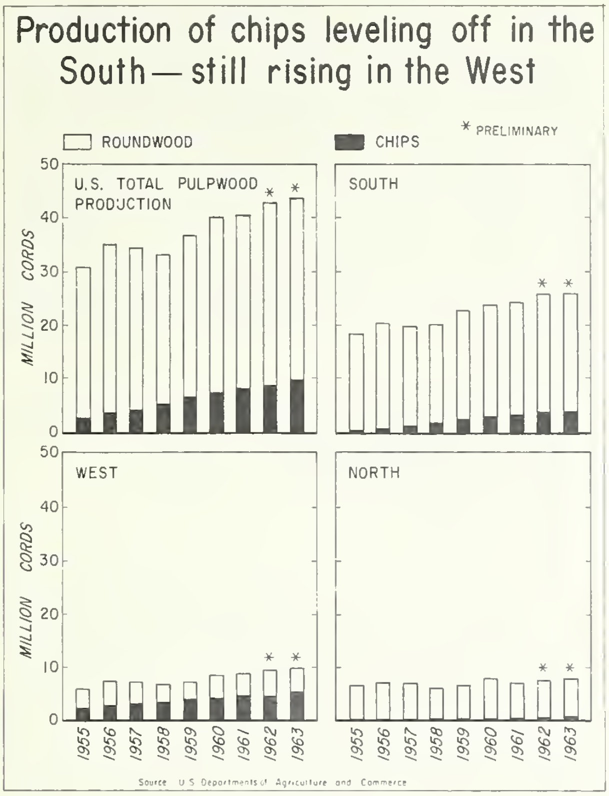
Source: U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Commerce

FIGURE 18

In the period 1953 through 1962 chip production, mainly from chipped residues, increased from 76 thousand cords to about 3.8 million cords in the South (fig. 19). Current data indicate that this rising trend has leveled off, and chip production in 1963 is expected to be about the same as in 1962.

Prior to 1959 nearly all of the chips came from softwoods but recent increases have mostly come from hardwoods. Some further gains are possible since there are still substantial volumes of unused residues at hardwood sawmills that are large enough to economically install the necessary chipping and barking equipment.

Production of round hardwood in the South in 1963 was 5.4 million cords, 8 percent above 1962 production and more than 2½ times that of a decade ago. Soft hardwoods such as the gums and yellow-poplar are preferred by pulp mills and currently compose about 70 percent of all hardwood roundwood produced in this section. How-


Production of chips leveling off in the South—still rising in the West

Source: U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Commerce

Figure 19

ever, production of dense hardwoods, for use in semichemical pulp mills, has been rising more rapidly than production of soft hardwoods in recent years.

The increase in output of chips and hardwood roundwood has had a substantial impact on the harvest of southern pine roundwood, which reached 16.9 million cords in 1956. In 1957 and 1958 round pine pulpwood production declined to about 15.5 million cords but rose again in 1959 to 16.5 million cords—a level that was maintained without substantial change through 1961. In 1962 and 1963 the cut was about 16.8 million cords a year.

9.4 Million Cords of Pulpwood Produced in the West in 1963

Pulpwood production in the West in 1963 is estimated at 9.4 million cords—about the same as 1962 production but double that of 1953. Chipped residues, amounting to 5.4 million cords, are expected to account for nearly three-fifths of total output in 1963.

The use of hardwoods has been a recent innovation in the pulp industry in the West. Production of hardwood roundwood, largely from alder, is expected to be approximately 300 thousand cords in 1963.

Pulpwood Production in the North Estimated at 8.1 Million Cords

Pulpwood production in the North in 1963 is estimated at 8.1 million cords—only slightly above the previous peak of 7.9 million cords attained in 1960, but about 50 percent more than the cut in 1953.

Since the 1930's, hardwoods have accounted for most of the increase in the pulpwood harvest in the North, and to an increasing degree the dense hardwoods such as birch, maple, beech, and oak. In the Northeast, for example, these dense hardwoods accounted for about 8 percent of total hardwood receipts in 1944 but have risen to the present level of about 40 percent.

Chipped residues are just beginning to come into use in the North. Since 1957, chip production has increased from about 95 thousand cords to an estimated 600 thousand cords in 1963, and the outlook for further growth is promising. The prospect of further increases in the use of hardwood roundwood is also good, because of the extensive hardwood timber resources available in the section and the advantageous location of the resource in respect to major consuming centers.

Pulpwood Prices Show Variable Trends in 1963

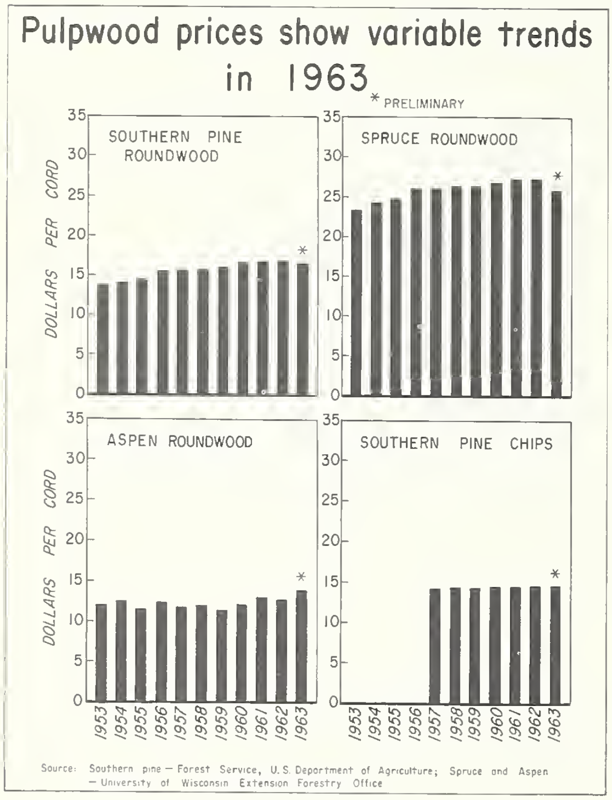
Pulpwood prices at local points of delivery are showing variable trends in 1963 (table 18, fig. 20). The July price of rough spruce in Wisconsin was about $25.75 or about $1.50 below the 1962 price. In contrast, the price of aspen pulpwood was about $1 above the $12.75 paid in 1962. In the Southeast, however, the price of rough pine pulpwood is expected to average about $16.25 per cord—a level that has been maintained without significant change since 1959. Prices of chipped pine residues in the mid-South have also been stable in this period at about $14.50 per cord.

Pulpwood prices continue to show considerable variation among regions and species. This is illustrated by the price quotations shown in the following tabulation:

Species	*State and source*	*Price of rough pulpwood per cord*
Southern pine	Louisiana (*10*)	[1] $15.35
Hardwood	do	[1] 12.85
Mixed hardwoods	Wisconsin (*47*)	[2] 12.00–16.00
Balsam fir	do	[2] 19.00–22.50
Spruce	do	[2] 25.00–28.50
Aspen	do	[2] 11.00–14.50
Hardwoods and softwoods.	Illinois (*7*)	[2] 9.00–14.00
Softwoods	Ohio (*19*)	[2] 12.00–13.00
Hemlock	New Hampshire (*14*).	[2] 16.00–20.00

[1] F.o.b. car.

[2] Delivered at mill.


Pulpwood prices show variable trends in 1963

Source: Southern pine — Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture; Spruce and Aspen — University of Wisconsin Extension Forestry Office

FIGURE 20

Net Imports of Pulpwood Estimated at 1.3 Million Cords in 1963

Imports of pulpwood are estimated at 1.4 million cords in 1963—about the same as in 1962 but over a million cords under the peak attained a decade or so ago. Exports are not expected to be much in excess of 0.1 million cords for the year. Net imports will thus be about 1.3 million cords and compose about 3 percent of total pulpwood consumption in U.S. mills.

Most of the trade in pulpwood is carried on along the border between the United States and Canada. Recently, however, some imports have been coming in from the Bahamas. In 1962, these imports amounted to 179 thousand cords.

Since 1953, chip imports have increased, with some fluctuation, from 316 thousand cords (20 percent of pulpwood imports) to the present level of about 800 thousand cords (57 percent of imports). These chips originate in British Columbia and move to pulp mills in the Pacific Northwest.

The Net Equivalent of 7.6 Million Cords of Pulpwood Expected To Be Imported in the Form of Paper, Board, and Wood Pulp

In addition to the imports of roundwood and chips, it is estimated that the net equivalent of about 7.6 million cords of pulpwood in the form of paper, board, and wood pulp will be imported in 1963 (table 16). Paper and board, chiefly newsprint, is expected to account for about 73 percent of these imports, and wood pulp for the remaining 27 percent.

Net newsprint imports in 1962 totaled 5.4 million tons and composed about 73 percent of all the newsprint used in the United States. Canada supplied nearly all of these imports. At the end of July in 1963, the level of newsprint imports was about 5 percent below the corresponding period in 1962 (*15*). Newspaper strikes in New York City and Cleveland during the early part of the year had an adverse effect on imports.

The extent of trade in other grades of paper and paperboard in 1962 is shown in the following tabulation:

Item	*Imports (thousand tons)*	*Exports (thousand tons)*
Paper:		
Newsprint	5,468	110
Printing paper	45	48
Fine paper	8	33
Wrapping and bag	80	46
All other	5	103
Total	5,606	340
Paperboard:		
Container board	19	490
Other paperboard	9	138
Total	28	628
Construction paper and board	141	33
Total	5,775	1,001

During the first part of 1963 exports of most grades other than newsprint were rising, and the total for the year is expected to be somewhat above that for 1962 (*1*). Imports showed a decline.

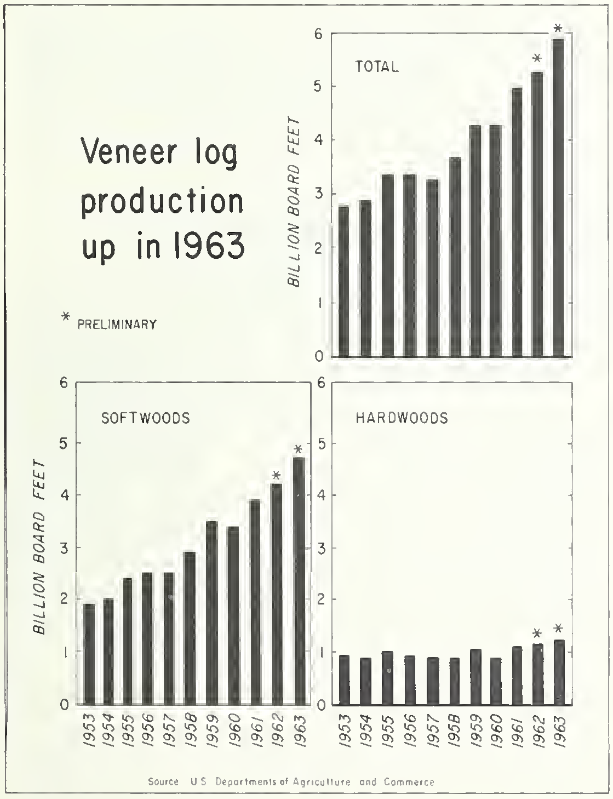
Total Pulpwood Consumption in 1963, Including Equivalent Imports, Estimated at 53.6 Million Cords

When the anticipated pulpwood imports in the form of paper, board, and wood pulp (7.6 million cords) are added to estimated pulpwood consumption in U.S. mills (46 million cords) it appears that total pulpwood consumption in 1963 will be 53.6 million cords (table 16). This is the volume of wood needed to meet the Nation's demands for paper, board, and nonpaper products made from wood pulp such as rayon and cellophane. It represents about 35 percent of all the wood consumed in the country.

THE DEMAND AND PRICE SITUATION FOR VENEER LOGS

Softwood Veneer Log Production May Reach New Peak of 4.5 Billion Board Feet in 1963

Production of softwood veneer logs in 1963 is estimated at 4.5 billion board feet (table 19, fig. 21). This is about 0.3 billion board feet above that in 1962 and nearly 2½ times the output 10 years ago.



Source U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Commerce

FIGURE 21

Douglas-fir logs compose about 89 percent of the total output, and ponderosa pine, larch, white pine, and other associated species 11 percent. Use of these latter species is growing rather rapidly.

In 1962, about 66 percent of the softwood veneer logs produced were consumed in Oregon. California accounted for another 15 percent, and Washington, Idaho, and Montana the remaining 19 percent. Oregon also has the largest number of softwood plywood plants:

State	*Softwood plywood plants in 1962 (number)*
Oregon	82
Washington	32
California	24
Montana	5
Idaho	2
Total	145

Two Softwood Plywood Plants Under Construction in the South

Historically the softwood plywood industry has been confined to the five Western States listed in the preceding tabulation. However, two new plants, with a combined annual capacity of 200 million square feet, are now under construction in the South. These plants, which are scheduled to start operation in 1964, are the first in this section.

Conditions appear to be favorable for the development of a southern softwood plywood industry. This is particularly true in the Southern States west of the Mississippi where the softwood timber reserve is improving both in volume and quality.

Freight costs from plants in these Southern States to major consuming centers in the South and North are expected to be substantially below those from western softwood plywood plants.

Softwood Plywood Consumption Likely to Rise About 7 Percent in 1963

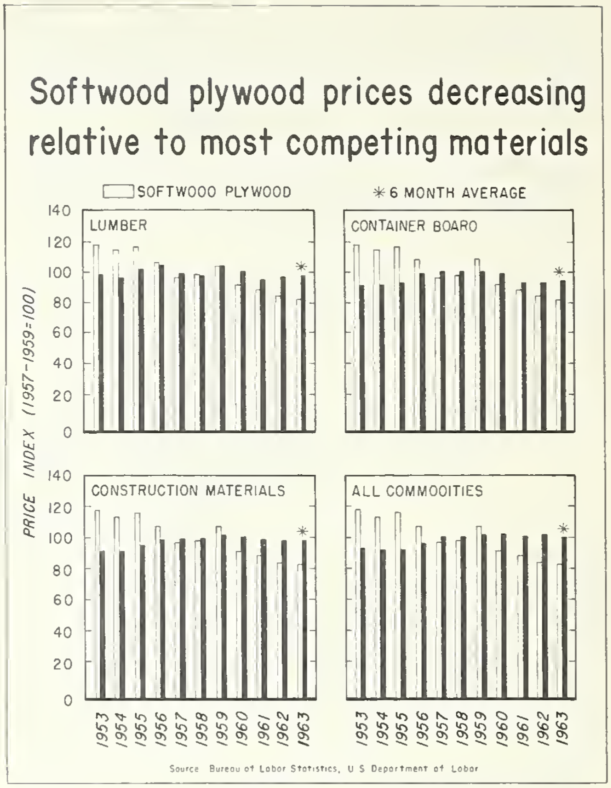
On the basis of the rising trends in construction and industrial production and continued substitution for lumber, it is estimated that consumption of softwood plywood in 1963 will be 9.8 billion square feet (3/8-inch basis), about 7 percent above the 9.1 billion square feet produced in 1962 (table 9). This is a new high and the continuation of a trend that has shown an increase in output each year since 1945. Since then, the production of softwood plywood has expanded more than 8 times, rising at an average annual rate of 12.6 percent.

Part of the increase in use of plywood in construction, and in shipping and manufacturing as well, can be traced to changing price relationships that have favored softwood plywood. As illustrated in table 12 and figure 22, the wholesale price index of softwood plywood in the last decade has declined appreciably in relation to the price of lumber, container board, and other commodities. Rising wages in construction and manufacturing industries have added to this price advantage, since plywood can be utilized with less labor for many purposes. It has been estimated, for example, that sidewall plywood sheathing can be installed at about half the cost for labor required by lumber.

The wholesale price index for softwood plywood in August 1963 was 107.7 (1957–59=100), some 22 points above the May index of 85.4. This abnormal increase was caused by a strike in west coast plywood plants. The strike was settled in early August, and industry reports indicate that prices have declined to prestrike levels.

Production of Hardwood Veneer Logs Shows Upward Trend

Production of hardwood veneer logs in 1963 is estimated at 950 million board feet (table 19, fig. 21). This is considerably above the 775 million board feet produced in 1960, the postwar low, but about the same as average output during the 1950's.


Softwood plywood prices decreasing relative to most competing materials

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U S Department of Labor

FIGURE 22

Birch, gum, and oak are the major hardwood veneer log species. Cherry, walnut, and mahogany, while not large in volume, are important because they are used in the manufacture of fancy and figured veneers.

Imports of Hardwood Plywood and Veneer Up Sharply

The rapid growth in the imports of hardwood plywood and veneer has contrasted sharply with the trend in domestic log production. In the decade 1952–62, for example, imports of hardwood plywood rose from 85 million square feet to 1.4 billion square feet (table 20). Most of this increase was composed of Philippine hardwoods, chiefly luans, although imports of birch and maple plywood also showed substantial growth. Japan, the Philippines, and Taiwan have supplied nearly all of the Philippine hardwood imports, and Canada and Finland most of the birch and maple. Hardwood veneer imports also increased in the 1952–62 period from about 428 million square feet to 1.2 billion square feet (table 21). Japan and Canada were the chief sources of these imports.

Exports of hardwood plywood and veneer, on the other hand, have not changed significantly from 1962 when they amounted to 2 million square feet and 65 million square feet respectively. There has also been little change in the small volume of trade in softwood plywood and veneer.

Total Hardwood Veneer Log Consumption in 1963, Including the Equivalent Log Imports of Plywood and Veneer, Estimated, at 1.6 Bilion Board Feet

Trends in the early months of 1963 indicate a further rise in imports of hardwood plywood and veneer. On the basis of these trends and the expected rise in domestic log production, it is estimated that the equivalent of 1.6 billion board feet of hardwood veneer logs will be consumed in 1963. This is about 1½ times consumption a decade ago and 31 percent more than in 1960.

The displacement of traditional panel doors by flush doors made largely from hardwood plywood has been a big factor in the rise in consumption of hardwood plywood and veneer. Increases in output of furniture, a major end use for hardwood plywood and veneer, a rise in the production of mobile homes, and a trend toward the use of wood paneling in homes and offices, have also contributed to the growth in consumption.

Wide Variation in Prices of Veneer Logs

Veneer log prices vary widely depending upon species, quality, and market conditions. Prices of walnut veneer logs, used in the manufacture of fine furniture, for example, are reported at $250 to $450 per thousand board feet f.o.b. mill in Illinois, whereas the price of soft elm logs used to manufacture container veneer in Wisconsin ranges between $55 and $65 per thousand board feet. Prices of Douglas-fir veneer logs in eastern Lane County, Oreg., range from $105 per thousand board feet for No. 1 peelers to $75 per thousand for No. 3 peelers (*20*).

Illustrative veneer log prices for other species, taken from some of the State forest product price reports published recently (*7*, *8*, *9*, *14*, *17*, *19*, *20*, *43*, *46*, *47*) are shown in the following tabulation:

Species	*State*	*Price of veneer logs per thousand board feet*
Hard maple	Wisconsin (*47*)	[1] $90.00–$165.00
Yellow birch	do	[1] 165.00– 275.00
Douglas-fir	Oregon (*20*)	[1] [2] 75.00– 105.00
Walnut	Illinois (*7*)	[1] 250.00– 450.00

[1] F.o.b. mill.

[2] Eastern Lane County only.

These price quotations must be considered as only roughly indicative of values for any particular sale of veneer logs.

THE DEMAND AND PRICE SITUATION FOR OTHER TIMBER PRODUCTS

Not Much Change Expected in the Production of Minor Industrial Timber Products in 1963

The production of minor industrial roundwood products, i.e., cooperage logs, poles and piling, fence posts, mine timbers, and a miscellaneous assortment of other products such as hewn ties, box bolts, excelsior bolts, turnery bolts, shingle bolts, charcoal wood, and farm poles is expected to be approximately 415 million cubic feet in 1963 (table 2). This is only slightly below 1962 production and represents about 4 percent of all roundwood produced.

Scattered price information is available for a number of minor industrial wood products in States where their production is important. Illustrative recent price quotations for selected products and species are as follows:

Product	*State*	*Unit of measure*	*Price*
Poles:			
Southern pine	Louisiana (*10*)	30-ft. poles	[1] $2.55–$3.45
		50-ft. poles	[1] 13.90–16.85
		70-ft. poles	[1] 38.90–55.45
White cedar	Wisconsin (*47*)	50-ft. poles	[2] 21.00–23.00
Piling: Pine and hardwoods	do	40-ft. lengths	[3] 12.00–12.80
Posts: White cedar (peeled)	do	6″ by 10′	[4] .53– .75
Box and excelsior bolts:			
Aspen	do	4′ by 4′ by 96″ to 100″ cord	[5] 11.00–16.00
Pine	do	do	[5] 20.00–22.00
Cooperage-stave bolts: White oak	Illinois (*7*)	Chord foot	[5] .85– 1.20

[1] F.o.b. right-of-way.

[2] At delivery point.

[3] F.o.b. cars or trucks.

[4] Delivered to yard.

[5] Delivered to mill.

Production of Fuelwood Has Been Showing a Rapid Decline

Production of fuelwood from roundwood in 1963 is estimated at 1.1 billion cubic feet, only slightly more than half of the output a decade ago (table 12). Despite this decline, which reflects the expanding use of more convenient fuels such as oil, gas, and electricity in cooking and heating, there is still a good market for fireplace wood in or near most metropolitan areas. Prices received for fuelwood delivered to buyers in these markets generally range between $15 and $30 per cord.

Christmas Tree Consumption May Reach 45 Million in 1963

Consumption of Christmas trees in 1963 is expected to be about 45 million trees. Annual imports from Canada in recent years have been between 10 and 12 million trees. This indicates that the demand for Christmas trees from domestic forests and plantations will be from 33 to 35 million trees.

Prices paid for Christmas trees on the stump vary widely but generally range from about $0.25 for wild trees to $2.50 or more for plantation-grown trees.

Growers of plantation trees have been faced with increasing competition and lower prices in recent years. This mainly reflects the effects of the harvest from large-scale plantings of the 1950's.

THE DEMAND AND PRICE SITUATION FOR NAVAL STORES[5]

Turpentine Market Position Stronger Than Rosin

In 1963, continued excess of rosin output over requirements has been offset by strengthened turpentine demand. The situation of both commodities derives mainly from the overseas market. Adverse weather in Western Europe reduced turpentine supplies abroad in the face of increasing industrial requirements and attractively low U.S. turpentine prices. Any beneficial effects that lower overseas output may have had on the U.S. rosin export market were offset by the extraordinarily heavy carryover in Western Europe.

Despite the general consensus that the rosin market is weak and the turpentine market strong, there are similarities in the situation of the two commodities. Demand for both commodities declined at 1960 and early 1961 price levels. Following price reductions, requirements for both commodities have been increasing. Notwithstanding that its price in 1960–61 was relatively low as compared with rosin, turpentine's subsequent price decline in 1961–62 was far more precipitous. Partly because of this, the rise in turpentine requirements has been much more spectacular. The relatively gradual decrease in rosin prices to the current price support plateau has nurtured a slow market growth.

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[5] Except where otherwise stated, all years are crop years April 1–March 31.

Despite the relatively favorable market position of turpentine, it remains essentially a byproduct with a supply geared not to the demand for turpentine, but to the demand for gum and steam distilled (S.D.) wood rosin and kraft paper and board. In 1963, it is estimated that the market value of all types of rosin will be thirteenfold that of turpentine, compared with ratios of 19 to 1 in 1962 and 18 to 1 in 1961.

Little Change in 1963 Domestic Rosin Production

Domestic production of all types of rosin in 1963 is estimated at 2.1 million drums, about the same as for each of the past 2 years, but about 5 percent above the average for the 5 years 1958–62 (table 22). Output sources are shifting with an estimated 5-percent increase in tall oil rosin production offsetting a 6-percent decline in the gum crop. Importation of pine wood extract from Central America has temporarily stabilized output of S.D. wood rosin. During 1963, rosin production is expected to divide percentagewise about 23–53–24 among gum, S.D., and tall oil sources.

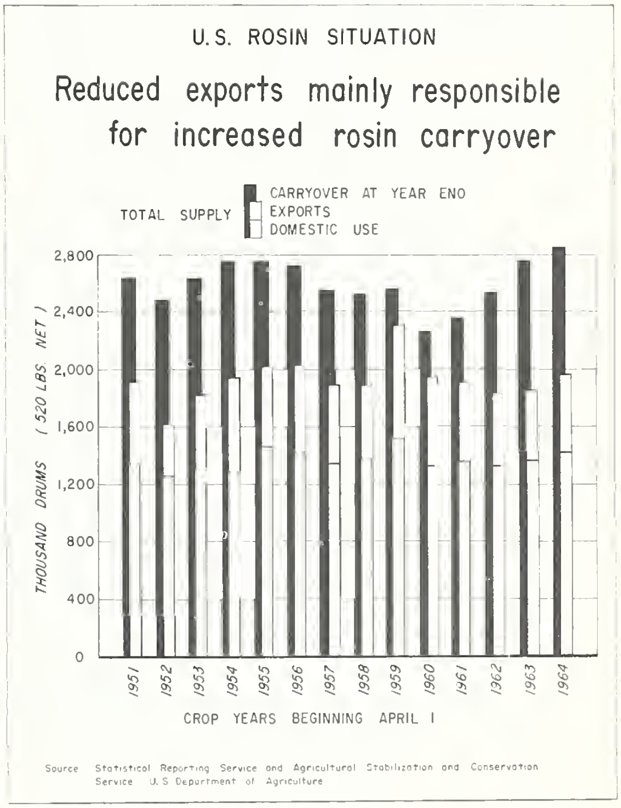
Rosin production is expected to decline in 1964, because of reduced gum and S.D. rosin output which should more than offset increased production of tall oil rosin. A substantial part of the current gum rosin crop is based on 3-year leases negotiated during the peak rosin prices of 1960–61. Part of these leases may not be renewed under current market conditions and lease arrangements, with a resultant estimated decline in 1964 gum rosin output of at least 10 percent. Reduced production also is likely for S.D. wood rosin, as stump depletion in the Western Gulf States forces plants to close or operate part time. In recent years, this area reportedly has supplied nearly 40 percent of stump tonnage for S.D. output. Assuming that satisfactory markets for tall oil fatty acids continue, a steady increase in tall oil rosin output is likely because of expected expansion in sulfate pulp production, tall oil recovery facilities, and fractionating capacity.

Domestic Turpentine Production Rising

Production of all types of turpentine in 1963 is expected to reach 667 thousand barrels, 2 percent above 1962 and the heaviest production since 1951. Sulfate turpentine is expected to compose 55 percent of the total output, S.D. wood turpentine 23 percent, and gum turpentine 22 percent. In 1964, growth in sulfate turpentine production is expected to offset decreased output from gum and S.D. sources.

Domestic Rosin Stocks at Peak, Turpentine Stocks Decline

The carryout of all types of rosin next March 31 is expected to reach a peak of close to 900,000 drums, about equal to that in 1950, but about 500,000 drums below the record carryout in 1941. This carryout, 210,000 drums more than for last March 31, reflects increased gum and S.D. wood rosin stocks, and constitutes a 5½-month supply of rosin. If, as anticipated, domestic output decreases substantially and consumption and exports expand in 1964, the rosin carryout on March 31, 1965, should be lower (fig. 23).


U.S. ROSIN SITUATION

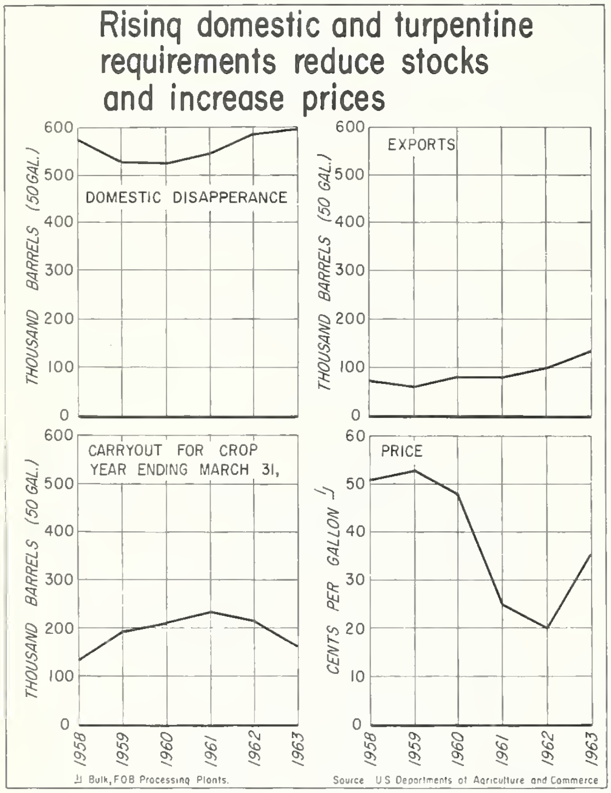
Reduced exports mainly responsible for increased rosin carryover

Source Statistical Reporting Service and Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service U. S. Department of Agriculture

FIGURE 23

More than half of the rosin carryout next March 31 will represent CCC loan stocks. About half of the gum rosin crop (12 percent of the estimated production of all types of rosin) is likely to be placed in the 1963 loan. Part of the loan rosin, particularly the pale grades, is apt to be redeemed before the new crop arrives next spring.

Increased export and domestic requirements are expected to reduce the turpentine carryover to the lowest point in 5 years (fig. 24). All CCC turpentine holdings (about 35 thousand barrels) were sold during the first 8 months of 1963. Whether stocks will continue to decline in 1964 depends in large part on turpentine prices. Sharp price advances during the slack production months would be likely to result in severe curtailment of both export and domestic requirements and consequent reversal of the downward trend in stocks.



Risinq domestic and turpentine requirements reduce stocks and increase prices

1/ Bulk, FOB Processinq Plants.

Source U S Deportments of Agriculture and Commerce

FIGURE 24

Slight Increase in Overall Requirements for U.S. Rosin—Domestic Consumption Up—Exports Down

Overall requirements for U.S. rosin in 1963 are apt to change little, perhaps a slight rise (fig. 23, table 22). However, based on disappearance through August and prospects for industrial growth through next March, domestic disappearance should increase about 4 percent to the highest level since 1959. This reflects expanded utilization in adhesives and in sizing paper and board (production of which is up an estimated 4 percent). Production of S-type rubber has leveled off and is expected to approximate 1962 output. The paper, adhesive, and rubber industries combined account for about 60 percent of domestic rosin consumption. The anticipated rise in domestic disappearance indicates also a tendency toward increased consumer inventories of modified rosins.

Rosin exports, on the other hand, are expected to decline about 7 percent in 1963 to the lowest level since 1952. The reduction in exports of gum and S.D. wood rosin should more than offset the expansion in tall oil rosin exports achieved by selling in competition with distressingly low European prices. Exports are expected to account for only 26 percent of total 1963 requirements for U.S. rosin, compared with an annual average of 30 percent for the past 5 years.

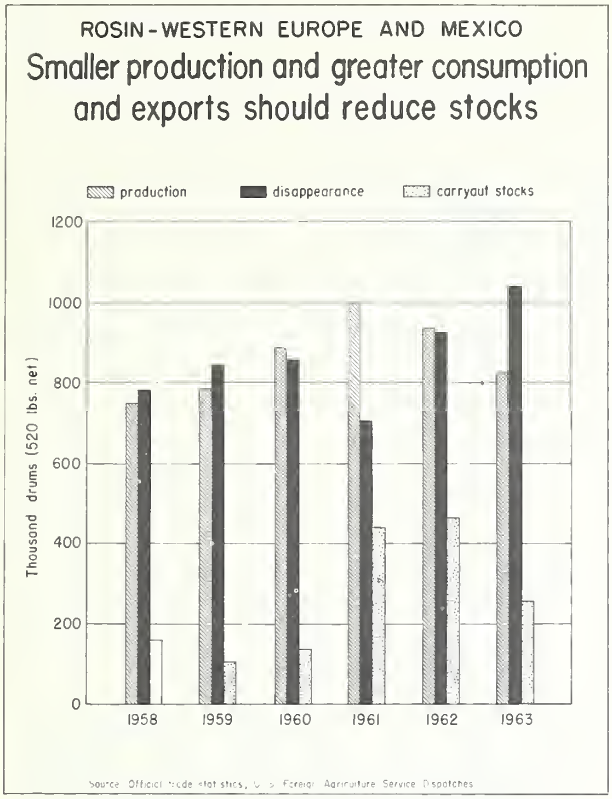
Stronger Rosin Market in Prospect Abroad for 1964

The downward trend in rosin exports results in part from a record rosin carryover last January 1 of 461,000 drums in Western Europe and Mexico. However, a stronger rosin market is in prospect soon. Slightly increased rosin consumption overseas and an estimated 12 percent reduction overall in Western European and Mexican output during 1963 are expected to reduce the carryover by about one-half (fig. 25, table 23). Thus, stocks overseas should approach the long-term average level of about 210,000 drums next spring. Barring another crop failure, however, production abroad should increase next year. Nevertheless, expanding rosin consumption is expected to increase requirements for U.S. rosin.

For the long-term, plans for stabilizing naval stores supplies and prices continue in various stages of development throughout Western Europe.

Industrial Market for Turpentine Expanding Domestically and Abroad

Barring substantial price increases, turpentine consumption and exports are expected to increase to 595,000 and 135,000 barrels, respectively, the highest since 1950. In both markets, the increased demand for turpentine stems from expanded industrial requirements, particularly for the beta-pinene fraction. Beta-pinene is used in flavoring and perfumery and in resins for pressure sensitive tapes and other purposes. It is derived along with alpha-pinene and other components in the fractionation of turpentine. However, only gum



Source: Official trade statistics, U.S. Foreign Agriculture Service Dispatches

Figure 25

and sulfate turpentine contain the beta-pinene fraction (in proportions ranging from 25 to 35 percent for gum turpentine and 20 to 30 percent for crude sulfate turpentine). Consequently, it is these two turpentines to which increased demand is directed. Alpha-pinene, the principal component of all types of turpentine (in proportions ranging from 50 to 80 percent) is in ample supply, although utilization in synthetic pine oil and insecticides is at or above the 1962 level.

Expanded U.S. turpentine exports in 1963 reflect not only increased overseas industrial requirements, but reduced supplies in Western Europe. However, European turpentine production is expected to rise in 1964. Continued increased domestic and export demand for gum and sulfate turpentine for fractionating purposes may shift a larger proportion of the retail market to steam distilled turpentine which presently is in lesser demand for industrial purposes.

Prices Currently Stabilized

Under present support rates, rosin market prices are expected to average about $11 per 100 pounds in drums, f.o.b. processing plants in 1963 as compared with $11.05 last year. Other types of rosin, particularly tall oil rosin, are being sold at lower prices, especially for export. In mid-September, rosin from Western European countries was quoted at prices ranging from $2 to $4 per 100 pounds less than U.S. gum rosin. This price differential is expected to be narrowed substantially next year as overseas requirements expand and stocks are reduced.

The price of gum turpentine has been relatively stable for several months, averaging about 37 cents per gallon in tank cars f.o.b. processing plants, during August and the first 3 weeks in September. This compares with an average of about $0.25 during January–June 1963, and $0.20 during the 1962 crop year. S.D. wood turpentine and crude sulfate turpentine prices also have increased in 1963, but not in proportion to the rise in price of gum turpentine which has been sought after by the export and domestic retail and industrial markets. The real test of price stability awaits the slack production season this fall. If prices increase, demand is likely to be curtailed sharply, since above $0.30 to $0.35 per gallon turpentine becomes increasingly less attractive for many industrial end uses.

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APPENDIX

TABLE 1.—*Gross national product, disposable personal income, expenditures for new construction, business expenditures for new plant and equipment, number of housing starts, population and industrial production in the United States, 1929–63*

Year and quarter	Gross national product (1962 prices)	Disposable personal income (1962 prices)	Expenditures for new construction		Business expenditures for new plant and equipment	Number of housing starts	Population	Index of industrial production
			1947–49 dollars [1]	Current dollars				
	Billion dollars	*Billion dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Billion dollars*	*Thousand units*	*Millions*	*1957–59=100*
1929	212.0	151.1	20,853	-----	-----	-----	121.8	-----
1930	192.5	141.5	17,440	-----	-----	-----	123.1	-----
1931	178.2	136.3	13,977	-----	-----	-----	124.0	-----
1932	151.9	117.6	8,892	-----	-----	-----	124.8	-----
1933	148.2	114.7	6,631	-----	-----	-----	125.6	-----
1934	162.3	122.5	7,725	-----	-----	-----	126.4	-----
1935	177.8	134.5	9,081	-----	-----	-----	127.2	-----
1936	202.7	151.1	13,489	-----	-----	-----	128.1	-----
1937	213.2	156.1	13,620	-----	-----	-----	128.8	-----
1938	203.9	147.8	13,492	-----	-----	-----	129.9	-----
1939	220.7	160.1	16,080	-----	5.5	-----	130.9	-----
1940	239.3	171.1	16,767	-----	-----	920	132.1	-----
1941	278.6	195.7	21,714	-----	-----	1,075	133.4	-----
1942	318.5	221.1	22,852	-----	-----	545	134.9	-----
1943	358.7	230.3	12,812	-----	-----	290	136.7	-----
1944	384.8	240.0	8,174	-----	-----	215	138.4	-----
1945	377.5	237.3	8,681	-----	8.7	315	139.9	-----
1946	328.4	234.7	16,492	-----	14.8	1,020	141.4	-----
1947	327.9	224.8	19,089	-----	20.6	1,290	144.1	65.7
1948	340.7	236.5	22,235	-----	22.1	1,420	146.6	68.4
1949	341.7	239.2	23,527	-----	19.3	1,560	149.2	64.7
1950	368.6	258.0	27,990	-----	20.6	1,730	152.3	74.9
1951	398.6	265.1	28,327	-----	25.6	1,355	154.9	81.3
1952	413.9	272.5	29,123	-----	26.5	1,395	157.6	84.3
1953	432.9	285.2	30,459	-----	28.3	1,375	160.2	91.3
1954	424.4	287.4	32,612	-----	26.8	1,510	163.0	85.8
1955	457.6	305.7	35,702	-----	28.7	1,645	165.9	96.6
1956	467.4	320.9	34,731	-----	35.1	1,410	168.9	99.9
1957	476.4	328.7	35,003	-----	37.0	1,240	172.0	100.7
1958	468.9	332.1	35,477	-----	30.5	1,385	174.9	93.7
1959	500.3	348.0	40,155	56,555	32.5	1,554	177.8	105.6
1960	513.1	355.5	38,744	55,556	35.7	1,296	180.7	108.7
1961	522.7	367.2	39,652	57,399	34.4	1,365	183.7	109.8
1962	554.9	384.4	41,358	61,084	37.3	1,482	186.6	118.3
1963:[2]								
First quarter	566.5	390.8	41,035	61,349	37.0	1,385	188.4	120.2
Second quarter	571.6	394.4	41,413	62,254	38.4	1,675	189.1	124.2

[1] The data from 1940–58 do not reflect the revisions in the housing-start series shown in column 6.

[2] Preliminary estimates. Except for population, data shown by quarters are seasonally adjusted annual rates. Expenditures for new construction, number of housing starts, and the index of industrial production are 3-month averages. Population figures are for the month ending each quarter.

Source: Gross national product 1929–49, disposable personal income 1929–61, business expenditures for new plant and equipment 1939, 1945–61, and index of industrial production 1947–61, Office of the President, *Economic Report of the President*, January 1963.

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Table 2.—*Estimated production, net imports, and apparent consumption of timber products in the United States, by major product, 1900–63*

[Million cubic feet, roundwood equivalent]

Year	Total domestic production	Apparent consumption	Industrial roundwood [1]													Fuelwood [2]
			Total			Saw logs			Veneer logs			Pulpwood			Other products [3]	
			Domestic production	Net imports	Apparent consumption [4]	Domestic production	Net imports [5]	Apparent consumption [4] [6]	Domestic production	Net imports [7]	Apparent consumption [4]	Domestic production	Net imports [8]	Apparent consumption [4] [9]	Apparent consumption	Apparent consumption
1900	12,085	11,940	7,285	*140	7,140	5,680	*175	5,505	5	-------	5	135	35	170	1,460	4,800
1901	12,230	12,120	7,580	*110	7,470	5,930	*150	5.780	5	-------	5	150	40	190	1,490	4,650
1902	12,380	12,320	7,880	*60	7,820	6,180	*110	6,070	10	-------	10	160	50	210	1,525	4,500
1903	12,565	12,425	8,215	*140	8,075	6,445	*195	6,255	15	-------	15	175	55	230	1,575	4,350
1904	12,690	12,540	8,490	*150	8,340	6,675	*205	6,470	20	-------	20	190	60	250	1,600	4,200
1905	12,675	12,585	8,625	*90	8,535	6,755	*155	6,600	35	-------	35	195	65	260	1,640	4,050
1906	13,125	13,030	9,225	*95	9,130	7,145	*170	6,975	60	-------	60	225	75	300	1,800	3,900
1907	13,380	13,265	9,555	*115	9,440	7,145	*215	6,930	65	-------	65	235	100	335	2,110	3,825
1908	12,700	12,620	8,725	*80	8,645	6,520	*160	6,360	70	-------	70	205	80	285	1,930	3.975
1909	13,100	13,050	9,275	*50	9,225	6,910	*155	6,760	80	-------	80	230	105	335	2,050	3,825
1910	13,205	13,125	9,295	*80	9,215	6,910	*215	6,695	90	-------	90	220	135	355	2,075	3,910
1911	13,055	12,905	9,020	*150	8,870	6,680	*290	6,385	80	-------	80	240	140	380	2,020	4,035
1912	13,090	12,945	9,330	*145	9,185	6,990	*295	6,695	80	-------	80	250	150	395	2,015	3,760
1913	12,950	12,785	9,170	*165	9,005	6,835	*320	6,510	80	-------	80	260	155	415	1,995	3,780
1914	12,540	12,525	8.565	*15	8,550	6,290	*185	6,110	85	-------	85	265	170	435	1,925	3,975
1915	11,995	12,125	8,020	130	8,150	5,750	*35	5,715	85	-------	85	300	170	465	1,885	3,975
1916	12,485	12,650	8,530	165	8,695	6,185	*10	6,175	90	-------	90	325	175	500	1,930	3,955
1917	11,980	12,150	7,940	170	8,110	5,570	5	5,575	90	-------	90	345	165	515	1,930	4,040
1918	11,600	11,780	7,310	180	7,490	4,955	20	4.975	95	-------	95	335	160	500	1,920	4.290
1919	11,800	11,925	7,725	125	7,850	5,370	*55	5,315	105	-------	105	330	180	510	1,915	4,075
1920	11,835	12,040	7,770	205	7,975	5,440	*55	5,380	80	-------	80	360	260	625	1,890	4,065
1921	10,830	11,000	6,560	165	6,730	4,505	*80	4,430	75	-------	75	260	245	505	1,720	4,270
1922	11,365	11,655	7,605	290	7,895	5,480	*60	5,420	90	-------	90	340	350	690	1,695	3,760
1923	11,910	12,255	8,535	345	8,880	6,375	*75	6,295	115	-------	115	340	420	765	1,705	3,375
1924	11,630	11,910	8,250	285	8,530	6,140	*155	5,980	115	-------	115	340	440	780	1,655	3,380
1925	11,575	11,935	8,350	360	8,710	6,375	*120	6,255	135	-------	135	345	480	825	1,495	3,225
1926	11,280	11,660	8,215	375	8,595	6,180	*145	6,035	145	-------	145	400	520	925	1,490	3,065
1927	10,980	11,315	7,780	340	8,115	5,790	*205	5.585	175	(10) (*)	170	380	545	925	1,435	3,200
1928	10,895	11,185	7,670	290	7,960	5,710	*275	5,435	175	*5	175	400	570	965	1,385	3,225
1929	11,215	11,545	8,045	330	8,375	6,020	*255	5,765	200	*5	195	445	590	1.035	1,380	3,170
1930	10,095	10,495	6,305	400	6,705	4,560	*175	4,385	155	*5	150	395	580	975	1,195	3,790
1931	8,990	9,335	4,600	335	4,945	3,105	*150	2,960	125	*5	120	400	490	895	970	4,390
1932	8,380	8,685	3,400	305	3,705	2,100	*120	1.980	120	(10) (*)	115	350	425	780	830	4,980
1933	9,045	9,390	4,040	345	4,385	2,665	*145	2,520	125	*5	120	415	495	910	835	5,005
1934	9,165	9,520	4,340	355	4,695	2,925	*165	2.760	130	*5	125	430	525	955	855	4,825
1935	9,600	10,225	5,090	420	5,715	3,565	*135	3,630	145	*5	140	485	560	1,050	895	4,510
1936	10.255	10.605	5,990	560	6,340	4,295	*95	3,995	165	*5	160	555	660	1,210	975	4,265
1937	10,435	10,680	6,360	610	6,605	4,505	*115	4,015	195	*5	195	640	730	1,375	1,020	4,075
1938	9,895	10,255	5,570	470	5.930	3,860	*70	3,680	195	(10) (*)	195	595	540	1,135	920	4,325
1939	10,560	11,095	6,370	535	6,905	4,470	*60	4,410	210	(10) (*)	210	725	595	1,320	965	4,190
1940	10,865	11,795	6,975	400	7,905	4,845	*35	5,340	235	*5	230	930	440	1,370	965	3.890
1941	11,645	12,105	8,050	600	8,510	5,680	105	5,630	265	*5	260	1,075	500	1,590	1,030	3,595
1942	10,945	12.660	8,080	680	9,795	5,645	170	6,830	305	*5	300	1,130	515	1,665	1,000	2,865
1943	10,340	11,530	7,555	550	8,745	5,325	85	6,020	280	*15	265	1,030	480	1,540	920	2,785
1944	10,365	11,055	7,450	535	8,140	5,115	100	5,385	270	*10	260	1,160	445	1,590	905	2,915
1945	9,575	10,520	6,600	665	7,545	4,365	100	4,745	250	*10	240	1,140	575	1,715	845	2.975
1946	10,375	10.890	7,700	785	8,215	5,295	90	5,200	255	*5	250	1,260	700	1,875	890	2,675
1947	10,770	11,265	8,085	795	8,580	5,500	*5	5,260	275	*5	265	1,370	805	2,115	940	2,685
1948	11,025	11,705	8,360	1,055	9,040	5,750	190	5,645	290	(10)	295	1,470	865	2,250	850	2,665
1949	10,160	11,330	7,340	915	8,510	5,000	140	5,345	320	(10)	320	1,275	775	2,100	745	2,820
1950	10,790	12,195	8,520	1,355	9,925	5,905	455	6,330	345	10	350	1,500	890	2,475	770	2,270
1951	10,960	11,940	8,730	1,195	9,710	5,780	235	5,895	395	15	410	1,825	945	2,675	730	2,230

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—*Estimated production, net imports, and apparent consumption of timber products in the United States, by major product, 1900–63*—Continued

[Million cubic feet, roundwood equivalent]

Year	Total domestic production	Apparent consumption	Industrial roundwood [1]													Fuelwood [2]
			Total			Saw logs			Veneer logs			Pulpwood			Other products [3]	
			Domestic production	Net imports	Apparent consumption [4]	Domestic production	Net imports [5]	Apparent consumption [4] [6]	Domestic production	Net imports [7]	Apparent consumption [4]	Domestic production	Net imports [8]	Apparent consumption [4] [9]	Apparent consumption	Apparent consumption
1952	10,770	11,900	8,745	1,150	9,875	5,820	275	6,140	420	15	435	1,805	860	2,600	700	2,025
1953	10,685	11,805	8,755	1,225	9,875	5,710	330	5,915	475	25	500	1,895	870	2,785	675	1,930
1954	10,520	11,835	8,680	1,200	9,995	5,650	365	6,070	490	45	530	1,890	790	2,745	650	1,840
1955	10,880	12,230	9,135	1,290	10,485	5,785	430	6,230	575	60	640	2,155	800	2,995	620	1,745
1956	11,165	12,305	9.515	1,375	10,655	5,920	420	6,205	580	65	645	2,420	890	3,210	595	1,650
1957	10,090	11,495	8,530	1,200	9.935	5,100	335	5,680	555	75	625	2,305	790	3,060	570	1,560
1958	9,880	11,200	8,415	1,240	9,735	5,160	415	5,600	620	80	700	2,090	745	2,890	545	1,465
1959	10,670	12,075	9,300	1,425	10,705	5,745	515	6,180	755	115	870	2,280	795	3,135	520	1,370
1960	10,055	11,285	8,780	1,305	10,010	5,080	480	5,540	720	95	815	2,490	730	3,165	490	1,275
1961	9,840	11,330	8,655	1,360	10,145	4,925	545	5,535	815	100	915	2,450	715	3,230	465	1,185
1962 [11]	10.120	11,755	9,030	1.560	10,665	5,125	645	5,830	870	135	1,005	2,595	780	3,390	440	1,090
1963 [11]	10,285	11.860	9,290	1,500	10,865	5,310	680	5,980	960	135	1,095	2,605	685	3,375	415	995

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[1] Includes all products, except fuelwood, commonly cut from round sections of trees.

[2] Includes small quantities of imported fuelwood.

[3] Includes cooperage logs, poles and piling, fence posts, hewn ties, round mine timbers, box bolts, excelsior bolts, chemical wood, shingle bolts, and a miscellaneous assortment of similar items.

[4] Columns may not add to total because of rounding.

[5] Net imports of lumber converted to cubic feet roundwood. Small quantities of imported saw logs (roundwood form) are included in domestic production.

[6] Includes changes in stocks beginning in 1935.

[7] Net imports of veener logs represent the equivalent net imports of veneer and plywood converted to board feet log scale, and then to cubic feet roundwood. The small volume of veneer logs imported (roundwood form) is included in domestic production.

[8] Includes net pulpwood imports and the pulpwood equivalent of the net wood pulp and paper and paperboard imports.

[9] Includes changes in stocks beginning in 1941.

[10] Less than 2.5 million cubic feet.

[11] Preliminary estimates.

*Net exports.

Source: Based on data published by the U.S. Departments of Commerce and Agriculture.

TABLE 3.—*Per capita consumption of timber products in the United States, by major product, 1900–63*

Year	All timber products[1]	Industrial roundwood								Fuelwood	
		Total [1]	Saw logs		Pulpwood		Veneer logs		Other products		
	Cubic feet	*Cubic feet*	*Cubic feet*	*Board feet lumber tally*	*Cubic feet*	*Cords*	*Cubic feet*	*Board feet log scale*	*Cubic feet*	*Cubic feet*	*Cords*
1900	156.9	93.8	72.3	----------	2.2	(2)	0.1	0.4	19.2	63.1	0.8
1901	156.2	96.3	74.5	----------	2.4	(2)	.1	.5	19.2	59.9	.8
1902	155.6	98.7	76.6	----------	2.7	(2)	.1	.8	19.3	56.8	.8
1903	154.2	100.2	77.6	----------	2.9	(2)	.2	1.1	19.5	54.0	.7
1904	152.6	101.5	78.7	507	3.0	(2)	.2	1.6	19.5	51.1	.7
1905	150.2	101.8	78.8	507	3.1	(2)	.4	2.2	19.6	48.3	.6
1906	152.6	106.9	81.7	526	3.5	(2)	.7	3.9	21.1	45.7	.6
1907	152.5	108.5	79.7	513	3.9	0.1	.7	4.0	24.3	44.0	.6
1908	142.3	97.5	71.7	462	3.2	(2)	.8	4.3	21.8	44.8	.6
1909	144.2	101.9	74.7	481	3.7	(2)	.9	4.8	22.7	42.3	.6
1910	142.0	99.7	72.5	468	3.8	(2)	1.0	5.2	22.5	42.3	.5
1911	137.4	94.5	68.0	438	4.0	.1	.9	4.7	21.5	43.0	.6
1912	135.8	96.4	70.3	452	4.1	.1	.8	4.8	21.1	39.5	.5
1913	131.5	92.6	67.0	431	4.3	.1	.8	4.9	20.5	38.9	.5
1914	126.4	86.3	61.7	397	4.4	.1	.9	5.0	19.4	40.1	.5
1915	120.6	81.1	56.9	366	4.6	.1	.8	5.1	18.8	39.6	.5
1916	124.1	85.3	60.6	390	4.9	.1	.9	5.2	18.9	38.8	.5
1917	117.5	78.4	53.9	347	5.0	.1	.9	5.2	18.7	39.1	.5
1918	112.7	71.7	47.6	306	4.8	.1	.9	5.4	18.4	41.1	.5
1919	113.5	74.7	50.6	325	4.9	.1	1.0	5.5	18.2	38.8	.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—*Per capita consumption of timber products in the United States, by major product, 1900–63*—Continued

Year	All timber products[1]	Industrial roundwood								Fuelwood	
		Total [1]	Saw logs		Pulpwood		Veneer logs		Other products		
	Cubic feet	*Cubic feet*	*Cubic feet*	*Board feet lumber tally*	*Cubic feet*	*Cords*	*Cubic feet*	*Board feet log scale*	*Cubic feet*	*Cubic feet*	*Cords*
1920	113.1	74.9	50.5	326	5.9	.1	.8	4.6	17.7	38.2	.5
1921	101.4	62.0	40.8	263	4.7	.1	.7	3.7	15.9	39.4	.5
1922	105.9	71.7	49.2	317	6.3	.1	.8	4.7	15.4	34.2	.5
1923	109.5	79.4	56.3	362	6.8	.1	1.0	5.8	15.2	30.2	.4
1924	104.4	74.7	52.4	337	6.8	.1	1.0	6.0	14.5	29.6	.4
1925	103.1	75.2	54.0	347	7.1	.1	1.2	6.3	12.9	27.8	.4
1926	99.3	73.2	51.4	330	7.9	.1	1.2	7.2	12.7	26.1	.3
1927	95.1	68.2	46.9	302	7.8	.1	1.4	8.0	12.1	26.9	.4
1928	92.8	66.1	45.1	290	8.0	.1	1.5	8.5	11.5	26.8	.4
1929	94.8	68.8	47.3	305	8.5	.1	1.6	9.0	11.3	26.0	.3
1930	85.3	54.5	35.6	229	7.9	.1	1.2	7.2	9.7	30.8	.4
1931	75.3	39.9	23.9	153	7.2	.1	1.0	5.5	7.8	35.4	.5
1932	69.6	29.7	15.9	102	6.3	.1	.9	5.5	6.7	39.9	.5
1933	74.8	34.9	20.1	130	7.2	.1	1.0	5.4	6.6	39.8	.5
1934	75.3	37.1	21.8	141	7.6	.1	1.0	5.8	6.8	38.2	.5
1935	80.4	44.9	28.5	183	8.3	.1	1.1	6.3	7.0	35.5	.5
1936	82.8	49.5	31.2	201	9.4	.1	1.2	7.4	7.6	33.3	.4
1937	82.9	51.3	31.2	201	10.7	.1	1.5	8.5	7.9	31.6	.4
1938	78.9	45.7	28.3	182	8.7	.1	1.5	8.9	7.1	33.3	.4
1939	84.8	52.8	33.7	217	10.1	.1	1.6	9.1	7.4	32.0	.4
1940	89.3	59.8	40.4	260	10.4	.1	1.7	10.2	7.3	29.4	.4
1941	90.7	63.8	42.2	271	11.9	.2	1.9	11.5	7.7	26.9	.4
1942	93.8	72.6	50.6	325	12.3	.2	2.2	12.6	7.4	21.2	.3
1943	84.3	64.0	44.0	284	11.3	.1	1.9	11.1	6.7	20.4	.3
1944	79.9	58.8	38.9	250	11.5	.2	1.9	10.6	6.5	21.1	.3
1945	75.2	53.9	33.9	219	12.3	.2	1.7	9.7	6.0	21.3	.3
1946	77.0	58.1	36.8	237	13.3	.2	1.8	10.4	6.3	18.9	.3
1947	78.2	59.5	36.5	235	14.7	.2	1.8	10.6	6.5	18.6	.2
1948	79.8	61.7	38.5	248	15.3	.2	2.0	11.8	5.8	18.2	.2
1949	75.9	57.0	35.8	231	14.1	.2	2.1	12.6	5.0	18.9	.3
1950	80.1	65.2	41.6	267	16.3	.2	2.3	13.6	5.1	14.9	.2
1951	77.1	62.7	38.1	245	17.3	.2	2.6	15.0	4.7	14.4	.2
1952	75.5	62.7	39.0	251	16.5	.2	2.8	16.0	4.4	12.8	.2
1953	73.7	61.6	36.9	238	17.4	.2	3.1	18.3	4.2	12.0	.2
1954	72.6	61.3	37.2	240	16.8	.2	3.3	19.2	4.0	11.3	.2
1955	73.7	63.2	37.6	242	18.1	.2	3.9	22.6	3.7	10.5	.1
1956	72.9	63.1	36.7	237	19.0	.2	3.8	22.5	3.5	9.8	.1
1957	66.8	57.8	33.0	213	17.8	.2	3.6	21.5	3.3	9.1	.1
1958	64.0	55.7	32.0	207	16.5	.2	4.0	23.8	3.1	8.4	.1
1959	67.9	60.2	34.8	225	17.6	.2	4.9	29.0	2.9	7.7	.1
1960	62.5	55.4	30.7	199	17.5	.2	4.5	26.8	2.7	7.1	.1
1961	61.7	55.2	30.1	195	17.6	.2	5.0	29.6	2.5	6.5	.1
1962 [3]	63.0	57.2	31.3	204	18.2	.2	5.4	32.0	2.4	5.8	.1
1963 [3]	62.7	57.4	31.6	205	17.8	.2	5.8	34.5	2.2	5.3	.1

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[1] Data may not add to totals because of rounding.

[2] Less than 1/10 of a cord.

[3] Preliminary estimates.

Source: Based on data published by the U.S. Departments of Commerce and Agriculture.

TABLE 4.—*Stumpage prices for timber sold in the United States by selected species, 1910–63*

[Dollars per thousand board feet]

Year and quarter	Douglas-fir[1]		Southern pine[2]		Sugar pine[3]		Ponderosa pine[3]	
	Current dollars	1957–59 dollars[4]	Current dollars	1957–59 dollars[4]	Current dollars	1957–59 dollars[4]	Current dollars	1957–59 dollars[4]
1910	2.20	5.70	1.50	3.90	4.30	11.10	3.60	9.30
1911	2.30	6.50	2.80	7.90	2.50	7.00	2.50	7.00
1912	2.30	6.10	1.50	4.00	3.50	9.30	2.70	7.10
1913	1.70	4.50	1.70	4.50	3.30	8.60	2.20	5.80
1914	1.60	4.30	2.90	7.80	3.00	8.00	2.00	5.40
1915	2.90	7.60	2.10	5.50	3.40	8.90	2.50	6.60
1916	1.20	2.60	3.20	6.80	3.50	7.50	2.90	6.20
1917	1.60	2.50	3.40	5.30	2.80	4.40	2.20	3.40
1918	1.80	2.50	3.00	4.20	3.40	4.70	2.70	3.80
1919	2.40	3.20	3.70	4.90	3.40	4.50	3.00	4.00
1920	1.80	2.10	4.40	5.20	5.00	5.90	3.70	4.40
1921	1.90	3.60	3.70	6.90	4.20	7.90	3.20	6.00
1922	2.50	4.70	2.80	5.30	3.80	7.20	4.00	7.60
1923	2.50	4.50	3.00	5.40	4.40	8.00	3.90	7.10
1924	2.20	4.10	3.50	6.50	4.20	7.80	3.50	6.50
1925	2.10	3.70	3.20	5.70	4.40	7.80	3.60	6.40
1926	2.20	4.00	3.60	6.60	4.50	8.20	3.70	6.80
1927	2.50	4.80	3.50	6.70	4.00	7.60	3.40	6.50
1928	2.90	5.50	3.60	6.80	3.20	6.00	2.50	4.70
1929	2.70	5.20	3.50	6.70	4.60	8.80	3.60	6.90
1930	3.30	7.00	3.20	6.80	6.30	13.30	3.60	7.60
1931	2.90	7.30	3.40	8.50	4.60	11.50	4.20	10.50
1932	1.70	4.80	2.80	7.90	3.70	10.40	2.60	7.30
1933	1.20	3.30	2.70	7.50	----------	----------	----------	----------
1934	1.50	3.70	2.90	7.10	3.50	8.50	2.50	6.10
1935	1.70	3.90	4.50	10.30	3.10	7.10	2.40	5.50
1936	2.10	4.80	----------	----------	2.80	6.30	2.20	5.00
1937	1.60	3.40	5.30	11.20	2.80	5.90	2.20	4.70
1938	2.50	5.80	7.30	17.00	3.50	8.10	2.50	5.80
1939	----------	----------	5.80	13.70	3.10	7.30	2.40	5.70
1940	2.30	5.30	4.50	10.50	3.00	7.00	2.20	5.10
1941	3.60	7.50	10.80	22.60	3.40	7.10	2.60	5.40
1942	----------	----------	8.90	16.50	4.80	8.90	2.70	5.00
1943	----------	----------	8.70	15.40	4.20	7.40	5.00	8.80
1944	5.20	9.10	10.90	19.20	5.20	9.10	4.00	7.00
1945	5.00	8.60	9.30	16.10	7.30	12.60	5.60	9.70
1946	6.60	10.00	8.90	13.50	7.20	10.90	5.80	8.80
1947	9.90	12.20	10.90	13.40	12.50	15.40	8.30	10.20
1948	19.90	22.60	16.40	18.70	16.20	18.40	14.60	16.60
1949	11.10	13.30	19.70	23.60	18.90	22.60	17.60	21.10
1950	16.40	18.90	26.70	30.80	25.00	28.80	18.30	21.00
1951	25.40	26.30	34.60	35.80	40.40	41.80	33.60	34.70
1952	25.80	27.40	38.50	41.00	36.40	38.70	27.40	29.10
1953	20.20	21.80	34.20	36.90	30.20	32.60	25.90	27.90
1954	16.20	17.40	29.70	32.00	31.20	33.60	27.20	29.30
1955	28.90	31.00	32.00	34.30	30.00	32.20	26.10	28.00
1956	37.70	39.20	37.40	38.90	34.90	36.30	27.20	28.30
1957	26.20	26.50	31.50	31.80	30.00	30.30	24.20	24.40
1958	21.80	21.70	31.10	31.00	23.50	23.40	19.10	19.00
1959	36.80	36.60	35.20	35.00	26.70	26.50	20.60	20.50
1960	32.00	31.80	34.50	34.30	29.00	28.80	19.10	19.00
1961	27.60	27.50	26.80	26.70	18.40	18.30	12.10	12.10
1962	24.80	24.70	26.00	25.80	20.00	19.90	16.10	16.00
First quarter	30.70	30.50	26.80	26.60	20.00	19.90	18.20	18.10
Second quarter	22.50	22.50	25.70	25.60	22.50	22.50	17.40	17.40
Third quarter	18.40	18.30	24.60	24.40	12.10	12.00	10.10	10.00
Fourth quarter	30.90	30.70	26.50	26.30	18.00	17.90	17.20	17.10

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Stumpage prices for timber sold in the United States by selected species, 1910–63*—Continued

[Dollars per thousand board feet]

Year and quarter	Douglas-fir [1]		Southern pine [2]		Sugar pine [3]		Ponderosa pine [3]	
	Current dollars	1957–59 dollars [4]	Current dollars	1957–59 dollars [4]	Current dollars	1957–59 dollars [4]	Current dollars	1957–59 dollars [4]
1963:								
First quarter	31.00	30.90	25.60	25.50	21.60	21.60	15.60	15.60
Second quarter	27.20	27.20	25.70	25.70	18.10	18.10	15.10	15.10

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[1] 1910–31 National Forest timber sales, all species Washington and Oregon; 1932–41, all species western Washington and western Oregon; 1944–56, National Forest and Bureau of Land Management sales, Douglas-fir only in western Washington and western Oregon; 1957–63 National Forest sales, Douglas-fir only in western Washington and western Oregon.

[2] 1910–34 stumpage prices of privately owned second-growth southern pine timber; 1935–49 National Forest timber sales, all species; 1950–63 National Forest sales, pine only.

[3] 1910–63 National Forest timber sales, California.

[4] Derived by dividing the price in current dollars by the Wholesale Price Index (1957–59=100) of all commodities.

NOTE. All U.S. Forest Service National Forest prices in this table are the bid prices for timber sold on a Scribner Decimal C log rule basis, including Knutsen-Vandenberg Act deposits for stand improvement but excluding cooperative deposits and slash-disposal payments.

Source: Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture (*26*).

TABLE 5.—*Stumpage prices for sawtimber sold from National Forests in the United States, by selected species and region, 1962* [1]

Species and region [2]	Volume [3]	Value [4]	Average price per M bd. ft.
	Thousand board feet	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Douglas-fir (West side):			
California [5]	221,166	2,649,965	11.98
Pacific Northwest	1,801,200	44,652,375	24.79
Total	2,022,366	47,302,340	23.39
Douglas-fir (East side):			
Northern Rocky Mountain	330,918	1,906,872	5.76
Rocky Mountain	6,793	23,910	3.52
Southwest	9,656	38,482	3.99
Intermountain	64,458	170,632	2.65
California	237,428	2,793,303	11.76
Pacific Northwest	311,242	2,153,586	6.92
Total	960,495	7,086,785	7.38
Ponderosa pine:			
Northern Rocky Mountain	109,539	1,270,484	11.60
Rocky Mountain	43,757	287,888	6.58
Southwest	106,670	510,102	4.78
Intermountain	110,773	1,174,290	10.60
California	425,212	6,824,729	16.05
Pacific Northwest	691,325	10,791,200	15.61
Total	1,487,276	20,858,693	14.02
Sugar and western white pine:			
Northern Rocky Mountain	109,912	1,599,572	14.55
California	153,314	3,063,085	19.98
Pacific Northwest	47,151	768,849	16.31
Total	310,377	5,431,506	17.50
Lodgepole pine:			
Northern Rocky Mountain	83,372	239,136	2.87
Rocky Mountain	80,277	202,323	2.52
Intermountain	27,798	79,856	2.87
California	3,959	4,371	1.10
Pacific Northwest	3,912	14,292	3.65
Total	199,318	539,978	2.71
Western hemlock:			
Northern Rocky Mountain	47,405	97,467	2.06
Pacific Northwest	750,080	6,644,270	8.86
Alaska	131,210	203,004	1.55
Total	928,695	6,944,741	7.48
Cedar:			
Northern Rocky Mountain	59,684	215,011	3.60
California	67,760	330,473	4.88
Pacific Northwest	107,114	999,869	9.33
Total	234,558	1,545,353	6.59
Larch:			
Northern Rocky Mountain	301,178	2,341,739	7.78
Pacific Northwest	48,532	228,035	4.70
Total	349,710	2,569,774	7.35
Redwood:			
California	34,087	423,934	12.44
Spruce:			
Northern Rocky Mountain	105,977	624,689	5.89
Rocky Mountain	197,228	911,512	4.62
Southwest	6,413	12,800	2.00
Intermountain	42,086	192,610	4.58
Pacific Northwest	27,433	265,707	9.69
Alaska	66,271	231,533	3.49
Total	445,408	2,238,851	5.03
True fir:			
Northern Rocky Mountain	152,478	296,756	1.95
Rocky Mountain	33,159	139,535	4.21
Southwest	7,230	14,009	1.94
Intermountain	16,632	22,820	1.37
California	390,979	1,317,193	3.37
Pacific Northwest [6]	357,329	2,378,246	6.66
Total	957,807	4,168,559	4.35

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Stumpage prices for sawtimber sold from National Forests in the United States, by selected species and region, 1962* [1]—Continued

Species and region [2]	Volume [3]	Value [4]	Average price per M bd. ft.
	Thousand board feet	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Southern pine:			
Northeast	8,076	146,232	18.11
South	429,566	11,163,874	25.99
Lake and Central	3,110	57,233	18.40
Total	440,752	11,367,339	25.79
Red and eastern white pine:			
Northeast	3,200	71,263	22.27
South	7,104	134,071	18.87
Lake and Central	4,933	180,234	36.54
Total	15,237	385,568	25.30
Jack pine:			
Lake and Central	523	13,360	25,54
Eastern hemlock:			
Northeast	4,247	64,436	15.17
South	1,993	17,216	8.64
Lake and Central	3,082	21,501	6.98
Total	9,322	103,153	11.07
White oak:			
Northeast	4,717	90,401	19.16
South	5,353	128,641	24.03
Lake and Central	1,549	16,138	10.42
Total	11,619	235,180	20.24
Red oak:			
Northeast	9,618	188,930	19.64
South	10,010	309,827	30.95
Lake and Central	24,307	210,219	8.65
Total	43,935	708,976	16.14
Yellow birch:			
Northeast	5,197	234,126	45.05
Lake and Central	3,068	202,097	65.87
Total	8,265	436,223	52.78
Maple:			
Northeast	13,032	379,320	29.11
Lake and Central	9,953	251,635	25.28
Total	22,985	630,955	27.45
Yellow-poplar, basswood and cucumber:			
Northeast	8,125	180,362	22.20
South	5,705	208,836	36.61
Lake and Central	2,250	62,776	27.90
Total	16,080	451,974	28.11
Not specified by species	172,476	2,452,814	14.22
All species and regions	8,671,291	115,896,056	13.37

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[1] Excludes pulpwood and miscellaneous products; also excludes timber sold by land exchanges and from land utilization project lands.

[2] Administrative regions of the Forest Service.

[3] Scribner Decimal C log rule, except in Northeast Region where International ¼-inch log rule is used.

[4] Includes bid price plus KV payments.

[5] Includes Klamath and Six Rivers National Forests in northwest California.

[6] Includes 39,108 thousand board feet of noble fir at $12.23 per M.

NOTE. The stumpage prices shown in this table do not necessarily indicate values for any specific tract of public or private timber. Prices received for individual tracts may vary widely because of differences in timber quality, degree of competition, timber accessibility, variations in special costs, methods of allocating overhead costs by species, or other factors.

Source: Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture (*26*).

TABLE 6.—*Estimated value of timber products and farm crops harvested in the United States, by State, 1958*

Value at local points of delivery

[Thousand dollars]

Section, region, and State	Value of timber products harvested [1]					Value of farm crops harvested [1]				
	Total	Saw logs	Veneer logs	Pulpwood	All other products [2]	Total	Corn	Cotton	Wheat	All other crops [3]
North:										
Northeast:										
Maine	54,700	13,750	2,400	31,400	7,150	64,991	722	----------	----------	64,269
New Hampshire	14,950	7,100	(4)	4,050	3,400	15,625	835	----------	----------	14,790
Vermont	19,450	7,950	1,250	3,150	7,100	44,587	4,836	----------	----------	39,751
Massachusetts	4,900	3,050	----------	(4)	1,450	48,796	2,511	----------	----------	46,285
Rhode Island	(4)	(4)	----------	(4)	(4)	4,988	437	----------	----------	4,551
Connecticut	1,550	900	----------	(4)	(4)	51,008	3,286	----------	----------	47,722
New York	47,200	22,100	1,100	6,700	17,300	343,416	42,418	----------	16,950	284,048
New Jersey	5,900	2,050	(4)	1,650	2,050	107,598	14,003	----------	3,235	90,360
Pennsylvania	41,850	19,200	1,300	8,350	13,000	342,004	106,863	----------	29,441	205,700
Total	190,700	76,150	6,600	56,150	51,800	1,023,013	175,911	----------	49,626	797,476
North Central:										
Ohio	18,600	8,050	600	1,950	8,000	555,881	224,842	----------	74,615	256,424
Indiana	14,850	7,000	1,150	(4)	6,350	604,434	310,979	----------	67,227	226,228
Illinois	12,400	4,450	800	850	6,300	1,238,137	664,070	112	90,714	483,241
Michigan	48,750	13,900	1,200	14,400	19,250	439,353	115,915	----------	72,314	251,124
Wisconsin	44,900	11,700	1,200	12,050	19,950	483,715	156,468	----------	3,541	323,706
Minnesota	42,900	5,500	500	15,350	21,550	774,442	315,572	----------	47,649	411,221
Iowa	7,350	1,700	500	(4)	4,950	1,145,996	717,433	----------	8,235	420,328
Missouri	22,250	9,400	(4)	(4)	12,450	584,519	200,590	47,520	68,830	267,579
North Dakota	800	(4)	----------	----------	800	565,399	25,224	----------	272,638	267,537
South Dakota	3,150	1,950	----------	(4)	1,200	387,319	102,036	----------	100,300	184,983
Nebraska	950	(4)	(4)	----------	800	747,755	328,222	----------	197,469	222,064
Kansas	1,800	(4)	(4)	----------	1,150	841,057	76,778	----------	527,855	236,424
Total	218,700	64,050	6,600	45,300	102,750	8,368,007	3,238,129	47,632	1,531,387	3,550,859
Total, North	409,400	140,200	13,200	101,450	154,550	9,391,020	3,414,040	47,632	1,581,013	4,348,335
South:										
Southeast:										
Delaware	2,750	1,100	(4)	500	1,000	32,268	11,240	----------	1,235	19,793
Maryland	12,650	7,800	1,050	2,400	1,400	116,810	35,276	----------	7,238	74,296
Virginia	87,900	41,950	3,850	20,200	21,900	289,117	53,669	1,532	11,585	222,331
West Virginia	22,200	13,800	500	1,100	6,800	55,617	11,461	----------	1,369	42,787
North Carolina	123,750	54,850	9,050	25,350	34,500	755,962	105,820	44,890	14,022	591,230
South Carolina	88,250	34,000	7,900	24,050	22,300	255,437	38,509	52,893	6,092	157,943
Georgia	167,350	57,550	5,850	59,500	44,450	367,753	106,705	63,360	3,031	194,657
Florida	58,300	12,450	2,500	27,700	15,650	540,328	18,058	1,529	----------	520,741
Total	563,150	223,500	30,850	160,800	148,000	2,413,292	380,738	164,204	44,572	1,823,778
South Central:										
Kentucky	30,800	13,000	1,050	(4)	16,300	388,164	90,964	889	6,948	289,363
Tennessee	55,000	19,400	(4)	5,250	29,900	316,999	71,100	74,184	5,027	166,688
Alabama	106,400	35,500	3,650	36,500	30,750	256,990	82,035	78,120	4,163	92,672
Mississippi	81,200	23,300	3,600	26,550	27,750	330,952	52,473	164,475	3,408	110,596
Arkansas	74,250	35,250	1,100	15,900	22,000	392,699	16,891	160,626	4,165	211,017
Louisiana	70,450	23,150	2,700	21,950	22,650	208,547	18,992	47,579	1,243	140,733
Oklahoma	12,550	3,300	(4)	700	8,400	381,637	9,900	49,110	202,020	120,607
Texas	68,650	25,350	2,400	17,200	23,700	1,494,554	48,989	672,048	128,550	644,967
Total	499,300	178,250	15,100	124,500	181,450	3,770,542	391,344	1,247,031	355,524	1,776,643
Total, South	1,062,450	401,750	45,950	285,300	329,450	6,183,834	772,082	1,411,235	400,096	3,600,421

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6.—*Estimated value of timber products and farm crops harvested in the United States, by State, 1958*—Continued

Value at local points of delivery

[Thousand dollars]

Section, region, and State	Value of timber products harvested [1]					Value of farm crops harvested [1]				
	Total	Saw logs	Veneer logs	Pulpwood	All other products [2]	Total	Corn	Cotton	Wheat	All other crops [3]
West:										
Mountain:										
Montana	42,250	35,450	(4)	800	5,650	280,511	3,675	-----	165,049	111,787
Idaho	66,500	60,250	600	2,050	3,600	248,895	5,396	-----	69,262	174,237
Wyoming	3,750	3,400	-----	(4)	(4)	60,146	1,958	-----	12,911	45,277
Colorado	9,050	7,300	-----	(4)	1,300	285,325	27,783	-----	110,888	146,654
New Mexico	12,600	11,350	-----	-----	1,250	105,337	1,967	52,600	6,737	44,033
Arizona	13,700	12,900	-----	(4)	800	268,286	1,708	127,349	6,871	132,358
Utah	2,700	2,050	-----	-----	650	61,275	3,869	-----	8,585	48,821
Nevada	1,700	1,500	-----	-----	(4)	16,248	337	783	1,274	13,854
Total	152,250	134,200	950	3,400	13,700	1,326,023	46,693	180,732	381,577	717,021
Pacific:										
Washington	250,400	146,500	43,250	43,550	17,100	307,346	5,944	-----	123,124	178,278
Oregon	517,100	347,100	145,350	11,900	12,750	195,179	4,536	-----	50,680	139,963
California	269,600	226,150	38,500	(4)	4,500	1,719,288	24,671	273,161	14,936	1,406,520
Total	1,037,100	719,750	227,100	55,900	34,350	2,221,813	35,151	273,161	188,740	1,724,761
Total, West	1,189,350	853,950	228,050	59,300	48,050	3,547,836	81,844	453,893	570,317	2,441,782
Total, United States	2,661,200	1,395,900	287,200	446,050	532,050	19,122,690	4,267,966	1,912,760	2,551,426	10,390,538

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[1] Timber products—value estimates were computed by multiplying the volume of products harvested by average values for each product at local points of delivery; average values were derived from information in various State reports on forest product prices and on related price data collected by the Forest Service. Farm crops—data for individual products were derived from total production figures and average prices received by farmers.

[2] Includes products such as cooperage logs, fuelwood, poles and piling, fence posts, mine timbers, and a miscellaneous assortment of logs and bolts used for shingles, box shook, excelsior, and other items; Christmas trees; maple sap; and pine gum and stumps.

[3] Includes the value of 76 crops harvested. See *Agricultural Statistics*, 1960, tables 654 and 657, pages 454 and 457 for a list of crops included.

[4] Less than $500,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

TABLE 7.—*Estimated value of product or service, total value added and employment, and value added and employment attributed to timber, in timber-based economic activities in the United States, 1958 and 1954*

Kind of timber-based economic activity	1958					1954				
	Value of product or service	Value added		Employment		Value of product or service	Value added		Employment	
		Total	Attributed to timber	Total	Attributed to timber		Total	Attributed to timber	Total	Attributed to timber
	Million dollars	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Thousand employees*	*Thousand employees*	*Million dollars*	*Millon dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Thousand employees*	*Thousand employees*
Forest management	[1] 998	998	998	82	82	[1] 1,043	1,043	1,043	73	73
Harvesting	[2] 2,661	1,509	1,509	342	342	[2] 2,734	1,564	1,564	436	436
Primary manufacturing:										
Sawmills and planing mills	[3] 3,583	1,145	1,087	252	239	[3] 3,804	1,305	1,240	298	283
Veneer and plywood plants	[3] 884	375	337	56	51	[3] 636	285	257	49	44
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	[4] 5,484	2,724	2,316	218	185	[4] 4,226	2,216	1,883	210	179
All other	[3] 272	121	116	15	14	[3] 201	91	89	14	13
Total	10,223	4,365	3,856	541	489	8,867	3,897	3,469	571	519
Secondary manufacturing:										
Millwork and prefabricated wood products	[3] 1,372	535	410	76	58	[3] 1,168	496	363	85	63
Wooden containers	[3] 429	184	152	40	33	[3] 451	199	157	51	40
Furniture	[3] 4,379	2,176	820	330	134	[3] 3,529	1,808	690	320	130
Paper and paperboard products	[3] 7,189	2,917	2,027	332	229	[3] 5,483	2,292	1,599	314	221
Fibers, plastics, and textiles	----------	7,139	1,452	1,226	240	----------	6,747	1,422	1,332	272
All other	----------	----------	585	----------	99	----------	----------	487	----------	101
Total	----------	----------	5,446	----------	793	----------	----------	4,718	----------	827
Construction	66,786	38,050	7,610	4,200	840	53,900	30,300	6,060	4,000	800
Transportation and marketing of timber products:										
Transportation	[5] 2,000	1,692	1,692	192	192	[5] 1,600	1,404	1,404	197	197
Wholesale trade	[6] 17,100	1,357	1,357	189	189	[6] 14,050	1,087	1,087	168	168
Retail trade	[6] 8,000	2,287	2,287	395	395	[6] 6,800	2,091	2,091	381	381
Total	----------	5,336	5,336	776	776	----------	4,582	4,582	746	746
Total, all kinds	----------	----------	24,755	----------	3,322	----------	----------	21,436	----------	3,401

[1] Value of stumpage cut.

[2] Value of logs and related products harvested.

[3] Value of shipments.

[4] Value of shipments from paper and paperboard mills plus the value of shipments of special alpha and dissolving wood pulps from pulp mills.

[5] Estimated freight revenue from the transportation of timber products.

[6] Estimated sales of timber products.

NOTE. These data are taken from a recently published Forest Service report, "The Economic Importance of Timber in the United States." This report contains detailed State estimates of the value added and employment in timber-based activities in the United States in 1958 and 1954. Data are also presented showing the value of stumpage cut; the value of logs and related products harvested; the value of shipments from timber-based primary and secondary manufacturing industries; the value of construction; freight revenues from shipments of timber products; and wholesale and retail sales of timber products.

Source: Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

TABLE 8.—*Lumber production, imports, exports, and consumption in the United States, selected years 1899–1963*

Year	Domestic production	Imports	Exports	Stock changes	Apparent consumption	Per capita consumption
	Billion board feet	*Billion board feet*	*Billion board feet*	*Billion board feet*	*Billion board feet*	*Board feet*
1899	35.1	0.7	1.5	----------	34.3	458
1905	43.5	.8	1.8	----------	42.5	507
1910	44.5	1.0	2.3	----------	43.2	468
1915	37.0	1.1	1.3	----------	36.8	366
1920	35.0	1.4	1.7	----------	34.7	326
1925	41.0	1.8	2.6	----------	40.2	347
1930	29.4	1.2	2.4	----------	28.2	229
1931	20.0	.7	1.7	----------	19.0	153
1932	13.5	.4	1.2	----------	12.7	102
1933	17.2	.4	1.3	----------	16.3	130
1934	18.8	.3	1.3	----------	17.8	141
1935	22.9	.4	1.3	−1.3	23.3	183
1936	27.6	.7	1.3	1.3	25.7	201
1937	29.0	.7	1.4	2.4	25.9	201
1938	24.8	.5	1.0	.7	23.6	182
1939	28.8	.7	1.1	----------	28.4	217
1940	31.2	.7	1.0	−3.4	34.3	260
1941	36.5	1.4	.7	1.0	36.2	271
1942	36.3	1.5	.5	−6.5	43.8	325
1943	34.3	.9	.3	−3.9	38.8	284
1944	32.9	1.0	.4	−1.1	34.6	250
1945	28.1	1.1	.4	−1.8	30.6	219
1946	34.1	1.2	.6	1.2	33.5	237
1947	35.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	33.8	235
1948	37.0	1.9	.6	1.9	36.4	248
1949	32.2	1.6	.7	−1.3	34.4	231
1950	38.0	3.4	.5	.2	40.7	267
1951	37.2	2.5	1.0	.7	38.0	245
1952	37.5	2.5	.7	−.4	39.7	251
1953	36.7	2.8	.6	.8	38.1	238
1954	36.4	3.1	.7	−.4	39.2	240
1955	37.4	3.6	.8	−.1	40.3	242
1956	38.2	3.4	.8	.8	40.0	237
1957	32.9	3.0	.8	−1.6	36.7	213
1958	33.4	3.4	.7	−.2	36.3	207
1959	37.2	4.1	.8	.5	40.0	225
1960	32.9	3.9	.9	.1	35.8	199
1961	31.9	4.3	.8	−.4	35.8	195
1962 [1]	33.2	4.9	.8	−.7	38.0	204
1963 [1]	34.4	5.2	.8	.1	38.7	205

[1] Preliminary estimates.

NOTE. Estimates of lumber production for 1963 are based in part upon data published by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association (*12, 13*).

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce (*30*); Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

TABLE 9.—*Consumption of lumber, softwood plywood, building board, and container board in the United States, selected years 1920–63*

Year	Lumber	Softwood plywood	Building board	Container board
	Billion board feet	*Million square feet ⅜-inch basis*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*
1920	34.7	----------	----------	----------
1925	40.2	----------	----------	----------
1929	----------	358	----------	2,209
1933	16.3	390	58	1,994
1935	23.3	480	----------	2,324
1939	28.4	1,032	115	3,304
1945	30.6	1,152	890	4,057
1947	33.8	1,650	1,065	4,886
1948	36.4	----------	1,266	5,030
1949	34.4	----------	838	4,625
1950	40.7	----------	1,229	5,770
1951	38.0	2,995	1,278	6,191
1952	39.7	3,166	1,317	5,678
1953	38.1	3,838	1,379	6,577
1954	39.2	3,982	1,495	6,340
1955	40.3	5,276	1,667	7,356
1956	40.0	5,417	1,699	7,562
1957	36.7	5,638	1,610	7,394
1958	36.3	6,475	1,725	7,331
1959	40.0	7,664	2,018	8,108
1960	35.8	7,757	1,870	8,234
1961	35.8	8,495	1,930	8,773
1962	38.0	9,130	1,994	9,567
1963 [1]	38.7	9,800	2,221	9,718

[1] Preliminary.

Source: U.S. Departments of Commerce and Agriculture.

TABLE 10.—*Estimated lumber production in the United States, by regions and by softwoods and hardwoods, selected years 1899–1963* [1]

[Billion board feet]

Year	All regions			North			South			West, total [2]
	Total	Softwoods	Hardwoods	Total	Softwoods	Hardwoods	Total	Softwoods	Hardwoods	
1899	35.1	26.2	8.9	18.6	12.0	6.6	12.9	10.7	2.3	3.5
1905	43.5	33.0	10.5	20.1	12.8	7.3	16.5	13.3	3.3	6.9
1910	44.5	34.0	10.5	15.6	8.0	7.5	20.0	17.1	2.9	8.9
1915	37.0	29.5	7.5	10.0	5.3	4.7	18.8	16.0	2.8	8.2
1920	35.0	27.6	7.4	6.9	3.0	3.8	16.0	12.5	3.5	12.1
1925	41.0	33.3	7.7	6.0	2.5	3.6	19.6	15.5	4.1	15.3
1930	29.4	23.2	6.1	4.5	1.6	2.9	12.6	9.4	3.2	12.2
1935	22.9	18.2	4.7	3.8	1.5	2.4	10.0	7.7	2.3	9.1
1940	31.2	25.6	5.5	4.6	1.7	2.9	13.3	10.7	2.6	13.2
1941	36.5	29.9	6.7	5.3	2.0	3.3	15.5	12.2	3.3	15.7
1942	36.3	29.5	6.8	5.1	2.0	3.2	15.6	12.0	3.6	15.6
1943	34.3	26.9	7.4	4.9	1.7	3.2	14.3	10.2	4.2	15.0
1944	32.9	25.2	7.8	5.4	1.9	3.5	12.6	8.3	4.3	15.0
1945	28.1	21.1	7.0	4.5	1.7	2.8	11.5	7.4	4.1	12.1
1946	34.1	25.9	8.3	4.9	1.9	3.1	14.7	9.6	5.1	14.4
1947	35.4	28.0	7.4	5.4	2.0	3.4	13.6	9.6	4.0	16.3
1948	37.0	29.6	7.4	6.0	2.6	3.4	13.2	9.2	4.0	17.8
1949	32.2	26.5	5.7	4.1	1.5	2.6	11.6	8.5	3.1	16.5
1950	38.0	30.6	7.4	4.9	2.0	3.0	14.6	10.2	4.4	18.6
1951	37.2	29.5	7.7	5.0	1.7	3.3	13.3	8.9	4.4	18.9
1952	37.5	30.3	7.2	4.1	1.4	2.7	13.7	9.2	4.5	19.7
1953	36.7	29.5	7.2	5.0	1.5	3.5	11.8	8.1	3.7	19.9
1954	36.4	29.3	7.1	4.6	1.7	3.0	11.7	7.7	4.1	20.0
1955	37.4	29.8	7.6	4.5	1.5	3.0	12.2	7.7	4.5	20.7
1956	38.2	30.2	8.0	5.1	1.6	3.4	12.7	8.2	4.5	20.5
1957	32.9	27.1	5.8	4.1	1.8	2.2	10.3	6.7	3.5	18.6
1958	33.4	27.4	6.0	3.9	1.4	2.5	9.8	6.4	3.4	19.7
1959	37.2	30.5	6.7	4.2	1.5	2.7	11.0	7.0	3.9	22.0
1960	32.9	26.7	6.2	3.9	1.2	2.7	9.3	5.9	3.4	19.6
1961	31.9	25.9	6.0	3.8	1.3	2.5	9.1	5.7	3.4	19.0
1962 [3]	33.2	26.8	6.4	3.9	1.2	2.7	9.5	5.9	3.6	19.9
1963 [3]	34.4	27.4	7.0	4.2	1.2	2.9	10.0	6.1	3.9	20.2

[1] Data may not add to totals because of rounding.

[2] Practically all softwoods.

[3] Preliminary estimates.

NOTE. Estimates for 1963 are based in part upon data published by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association (*12*, *13*).

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce (*30*); Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

TABLE 11.—*Rail freight rates on lumber between selected mill locations in the United States and Canada, and selected destinations in the United States as of June 1963*

[Dollars per hundred pounds in carload lots]

Destination	Origin						
	Bend, Oreg.	Eugene, Oreg.	Redding, Calif.	Spokane, Wash.	Tacoma, Wash.	Lewiston, Idaho	Kalispell, Mont.
Chicago, Ill	1.32	1.34	1.32	1.31	1.34	1.31	1.28
Detroit, Mich	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41
New York, N.Y	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41
Washington, D.C	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41
Pittsburgh, Pa	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41
Los Angeles, Calif*	.58	.65	.68	.86	.77	.86	1.02
Denver, Colo*	.92	1.04	1.04	.92	1.04	.92	.89

Destination	Origin					
	Kamloops, British Columbia	Monroe, La.	Durham, N.C.	Augusta, Ga.	Hattiesburg, Miss.	Pine Bluff, Ark.
Chicago, Ill	1.32	0.75	1.01	0.92	0.91	0.71
Detroit, Mich	1.41	.88	.88	.95	.92	.90
New York, N.Y	1.41	1.04	.57	.73	.96	1.04
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.41	.79	.81	.92	.71	.88
Washington, D.C	1.41	1.03	.43	.54	.89	1.03
Pittsburgh, Pa	1.41	1.03	.59	.79	.86	1.00
Los Angeles, Calif*	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Denver, Colo*	.93	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

*From western points only.

Source: Compiled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture from tariffs filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

TABLE 12.—*Wholesale price indexes for all commodities, and selected materials used in construction and shipping in the United States, 1929–63*

[1957–59=100]

Year and month	All commodities	Lumber		Softwood plywood		Insulation board		Container board		Structural steel		Structural clay products [1]		Construction materials	
		Actual	Relative [2]	Actual	Relative [2]	Actual	Relative [2]	Actual	Relative [3]	Actual	Relative [2]	Actual	Relative [2]	Actual	Relative [3]
1929	52.1	25.6	49.1	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	38.9	74.7	37.7	72.4
1930	47.3	23.3	49.3	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	36.9	78.0	35.4	74.8
1931	39.9	19.0	47.6	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	34.4	86.2	31.3	78.4
1932	35.6	16.0	44.9	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	31.5	88.5	28.3	79.5
1933	36.1	19.3	53.5	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	33.0	91.4	30.4	84.2
1934	41.0	23.0	56.1	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	38.7	94.4	34.1	83.2
1935	43.8	22.3	50.9	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	37.5	69.4	33.7	76.9
1936	44.2	23.7	53.6	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	37.0	69.0	34.2	77.4
1937	47.2	27.2	57.6	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	38.7	76.1	37.6	79.7
1938	43.0	23.8	55.3	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	38.3	70.7	35.6	82.8
1939	42.2	25.4	60.2	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	39.2	92.9	35.7	84.6
1940	43.0	28.0	65.1	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	39.1	90.9	37.3	86.7
1941	47.8	33.4	69.9	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	41.5	86.8	40.7	85.1
1942	54.0	36.2	67.0	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	44.6	82.6	43.5	80.6
1943	56.5	38.5	68.1	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	42.4	75.0	44.0	77.9
1944	56.9	41.7	73.3	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	42.9	75.4	45.6	80.1
1945	57.9	42.2	72.9	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	47.9	82.7	46.5	80.3
1946	66.1	48.5	73.4	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	53.4	80.8	52.2	79.0
1947	81.2	77.5	95.4	94.1	115.9	64.2	79.1	79.5	97.9	43.5	53.6	59.5	73.3	71.2	87.7
1948	87.9	88.0	100.1	121.2	137.9	71.0	80.8	80.1	91.1	53.0	60.1	64.6	73.5	78.9	89.8
1949	83.5	80.5	96.4	105.1	125.9	72.0	86.2	80.4	96.3	58.1	69.6	67.1	80.4	77.3	92.6
1950	86.8	93.9	108.2	121.5	140.0	74.3	85.6	82.2	94.7	62.3	71.8	71.7	82.6	83.0	95.6
1951	96.7	101.6	105.1	129.3	133.7	78.3	81.0	94.3	97.5	66.1	68.4	77.4	80.0	90.7	93.8
1952	94.0	99.0	105.3	117.8	125.3	79.7	84.8	92.5	98.4	67.5	71.8	77.8	82.8	89.6	95.3
1953	92.7	98.1	105.8	118.2	127.5	83.8	90.4	93.7	101.1	71.2	76.8	81.6	88.0	90.9	98.1
1954	92.9	96.4	103.8	114.4	123.1	88.2	94.9	95.9	103.2	74.1	79.8	84.9	91.4	91.1	98.1
1955	93.2	102.4	109.9	117.7	126.3	90.3	96.9	95.9	102.9	78.2	83.9	89.3	95.8	95.1	102.0
1956	96.2	104.6	108.7	107.7	112.0	94.5	98.2	98.9	102.8	83.9	87.2	94.3	98.0	99.0	102.9
1957	99.0	98.5	99.5	97.4	98.4	97.7	98.7	100.0	101.0	96.6	97.6	98.2	99.2	99.0	100.0
1958	100.4	97.0	96.6	98.1	97.7	99.8	99.4	100.0	99.6	100.6	100.2	99.8	99.4	98.9	98.5
1959	100.6	104.5	103.9	104.5	103.9	102.5	101.9	100.0	99.4	102.8	102.2	102.1	101.5	102.0	101.5
1960	100.7	99.9	99.1	92.9	92.3	102.2	101.5	99.6	98.9	102.8	102.1	103.1	102.4	100.5	99.8
1961	100.3	94.7	94.4	90.3	90.0	101.0	100.7	91.2	90.9	102.8	102.5	103.2	102.9	98.6	98.3
1962 [3]	100.6	96.5	95.9	87.3	86.8	94.5	93.9	92.4	91.8	102.8	102.2	103.5	102.9	98.3	97.7
1963:															
January	100.5	95.9	95.4	84.7	84.3	91.7	91.2	93.6	93.1	102.8	102.3	103.7	103.2	97.7	97.2
February	100.2	96.2	96.0	84.8	84.6	91.5	91.3	93.6	93.4	102.8	102.6	103.6	103.4	97.6	97.4
March	99.9	96.6	96.7	85.9	86.0	89.3	89.4	93.6	93.7	102.8	102.9	103.6	103.7	97.7	97.8
April	99.7	97.6	97.9	85.6	85.9	91.5	91.8	93.6	93.9	102.8	103.1	103.8	104.1	97.8	98.1
May	100.0	98.4	98.4	85.4	85.4	92.0	92.0	93.6	93.6	102.8	102.8	104.0	104.0	98.1	98.1
June	100.3	98.3	98.0	88.3	88.0	94.1	93.8	93.6	93.3	102.8	102.5	104.0	103.7	98.3	98.0
July	100.6	102.1	101.5	102.3	101.7	94.1	93.5	93.6	93.0	102.8	102.2	103.5	102.9	99.3	98.7
August	100.4	102.7	102.3	107.7	107.3	94.1	93.7	93.6	93.2	102.8	102.4	103.6	103.2	99.7	99.3

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[1] Formerly listed as "Brick and tile" by the U.S. Department of Labor.

[2] Obtained by dividing the "Actual" price index by the "All commodity" price index.

[3] Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor (*42*).

TABLE 13.—*United States imports of lumber by softwoods and hardwoods and country of origin, 1929–62* [1]

(Million board feet)

Year	All species				Softwoods				Hardwoods			
	Total	Canada	Mexico	Other	Total	Canada	Mexico	Other	Total	Canada	Mexico	Other
1929	1, 542. 8	1, 435. 1	9. 4	98. 2	1, 418. 4	1, 352. 6	9. 1	56. 7	124. 4	82. 5	0. 3	41. 5
1934	287. 0	237. 3	4. 2	45. 5	243. 8	221. 3	4. 1	18. 3	43. 3	16. 0	. 1	27. 2
1939	707. 2	655. 7	3. 7	47. 7	605. 5	595. 8	3. 6	6. 1	101. 6	59. 9	. 1	41. 6
1940	724. 3	661. 9	5. 6	56. 8	607. 2	599. 1	5. 4	2. 6	117. 1	62. 7	. 2	54. 2
1941	1, 350. 0	1, 256. 3	11. 7	82. 0	1, 183. 3	1, 171. 6	10. 0	1. 8	166. 7	84. 7	1. 7	80. 3
1942	1, 510. 2	1, 437. 1	38. 1	35. 0	1, 396. 6	1, 358. 2	36. 9	1. 5	113. 6	78. 9	1. 2	33. 6
1943	839. 3	734. 2	41. 7	63. 4	704. 1	643. 2	39. 9	21. 0	135. 2	91. 0	1. 7	42. 4
1944	978. 0	877. 9	41. 2	58. 9	818. 8	765. 4	39. 3	14. 0	159. 3	112. 4	2. 0	44. 9
1945	1, 046. 3	947. 0	60. 1	39. 2	882. 2	819. 9	56. 6	5. 7	164. 1	127. 1	3. 5	33. 6
1946	1, 227. 6	1, 011. 4	173. 3	42. 9	1, 020. 1	839. 5	162. 6	17. 9	207. 5	171. 9	10. 7	24. 9
1947	1, 305. 7	1, 113. 6	149. 7	42. 3	1, 091. 9	948. 1	136. 8	7. 1	213. 7	165. 5	13. 0	35. 2
1948	1, 869. 0	1, 661. 6	155. 3	52. 1	1, 652. 1	1, 490. 9	142. 6	18. 5	216. 9	170. 7	12. 7	33. 6
1949	1, 562. 6	1, 394. 6	125. 1	42. 9	1, 425. 1	1, 299. 3	116. 3	9. 5	137. 5	95. 3	8. 9	33. 4
1950	3, 423. 5	3, 102. 2	208. 0	113. 3	3, 140. 2	2, 899. 5	191. 4	49. 3	283. 2	202. 7	16. 6	64. 0
1951	2, 511. 6	2, 240. 3	135. 5	135. 8	2, 250. 0	2, 080. 2	119. 0	50. 8	261. 6	160. 1	16. 5	84. 9
1952	2, 481. 6	2, 257. 7	106. 0	117. 9	2, 266. 9	2, 139. 9	92. 1	35. 0	214. 7	117. 9	13. 9	82. 9
1953	2, 759. 4	2, 541. 2	83. 8	134. 3	2, 526. 8	2, 409. 6	73. 0	44. 2	232. 6	131. 7	10. 9	90. 1
1954	3, 063. 1	2, 844. 1	80. 0	139. 0	2, 854. 6	2, 747. 7	74. 5	32. 4	208. 5	96. 4	5. 5	106. 6
1955	3, 593. 0	3, 349. 7	75. 3	168. 1	3, 326. 8	3, 225. 9	69. 7	31. 2	266. 3	123. 8	5. 6	136. 9
1956	3, 404. 5	3, 168. 3	51. 6	184. 6	3, 131. 0	3, 060. 7	47. 8	22. 5	273. 5	107. 6	3. 8	162. 1
1957	2, 958. 0	2, 754. 0	53. 0	150. 9	2, 711. 9	2, 644. 7	48. 2	19. 0	246. 1	109. 3	4. 8	132. 0
1958	3, 389. 6	3, 177. 8	49. 3	162. 5	3, 154. 5	3, 088. 0	45. 1	21. 4	235. 1	89. 7	4. 3	141. 1
1959	4, 063. 6	3, 785. 9	53. 1	224. 6	3, 741. 5	3, 661. 7	49. 7	30. 2	322. 0	124. 2	3. 4	194. 4
1960	3, 930. 6	3, 693. 9	41. 6	195. 1	3, 639. 3	3, 576. 1	36. 9	26. 4	291. 2	117. 8	4. 7	168. 7
1961	4, 257. 9	4, 042. 6	48. 5	166. 8	4, 013. 4	3, 943. 4	43. 7	26. 3	244. 5	99. 2	4. 8	140. 5
1962	4, 892. 9	4, 637. 7	47. 8	207. 4	4, 583. 7	4, 507. 1	40. 4	36. 2	309. 2	130. 6	7. 4	171. 2

[1] Data may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: 1929–59 National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1960–62 Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture reporting statistics published by the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce (*35*).

TABLE 14.—*United States exports of lumber by softwoods and hardwoods and country of destination, 1929–62* [1]

[Million board feet]

Year	All species					Softwoods					Hardwoods				
	Total	Canada	Europe [2]	Central [3] and South America	All others	Total	Canada	Europe [2]	Central [3] and South America	All others	Total	Canada	Europe [2]	Central [3] and South America	All others
1929	3,178.0	244.6	883.7	844.8	1,204.9	2,698.1	116.1	574.5	811.8	1,195.7	479.9	128.5	309.2	33.0	9.2
1934	1,346.7	55.7	510.4	282.3	498.2	1,062.9	26.5	271.4	271.9	493.1	283.7	29.2	239.0	10.4	5.1
1939	1,082.3	77.1	402.4	355.9	246.8	827.8	37.2	215.5	338.7	236.4	254.5	40.0	186.9	17.2	10.4
1940	916.4	96.0	249.5	322.7	248.3	748.2	46.9	165.8	308.2	227.4	168.2	49.1	83.7	14.5	20.9
1941	654.8	71.9	83.0	311.4	188.5	508.6	43.7	39.6	290.5	134.8	146.1	28.2	43.4	20.9	53.6
1942	376.7	49.8	82.5	177.5	67.0	281.0	29.0	44.3	160.4	47.4	95.7	20.8	38.2	17.1	19.6
1943	277.9	41.9	97.7	107.7	30.6	201.4	23.5	52.2	100.7	25.0	76.5	18.4	45.5	7.0	5.6
1944	330.6	40.0	110.3	131.3	49.0	234.3	22.1	39.8	127.4	45.0	96.3	17.9	70.5	4.0	3.9
1945	405.7	52.8	163.9	104.4	84.6	288.7	29.7	76.4	100.3	82.2	117.0	23.1	87.5	4.0	2.4
1946	614.8	64.8	241.3	153.7	155.1	516.4	28.1	192.2	146.6	149.5	98.4	36.7	49.1	7.1	5.5
1947	1,158.4	118.8	562.8	206.3	270.7	972.2	57.8	458.7	193.9	261.9	186.2	61.0	104.1	12.4	8.8
1948	549.6	45.4	157.8	170.4	175.9	462.1	22.3	112.4	158.8	168.6	87.5	23.1	45.4	11.6	7.4
1949	667.2	81.1	200.5	138.0	247.5	534.0	37.2	128.1	131.2	237.5	133.2	43.9	72.4	6.8	10.0
1950	517.7	88.6	123.5	145.7	159.9	406.8	41.7	83.1	136.8	145.2	110.9	46.9	40.4	8.9	14.7
1951	997.6	134.5	366.5	176.0	320.7	875.7	71.4	324.2	164.6	315.4	121.9	63.1	42.2	11.3	5.3
1952	727.3	168.6	171.8	165.3	221.7	565.7	84.7	109.4	155.3	216.2	161.6	83.8	62.3	10.0	5.5
1953	643.1	161.2	93.6	144.6	243.7	512.6	75.8	71.2	136.8	228.8	130.5	85.5	22.3	7.8	14.9
1954	718.0	161.1	116.3	147.5	293.2	584.7	86.3	97.4	139.3	261.8	133.3	74.9	18.9	8.2	31.3
1955	841.0	218.7	145.3	173.3	303.8	652.4	119.1	95.8	147.6	289.9	188.6	99.6	49.5	25.7	13.9
1956	761.3	268.6	133.5	164.2	195.1	570.7	158.9	85.8	136.6	189.4	190.5	109.7	47.6	27.5	5.7
1957	811.1	237.4	122.8	171.5	279.4	623.4	138.6	88.1	148.8	247.9	187.7	98.8	34.7	22.7	31.5
1958	727.2	262.1	105.2	124.3	235.6	550.1	154.8	64.5	113.2	217.6	177.1	107.3	40.7	11.1	18.0
1959	787.3	333.6	98.3	120.3	235.0	607.9	198.5	80.5	104.2	224.8	179.4	135.1	17.9	16.2	10.2
1960	860.7	252.9	162.9	118.5	326.4	693.8	144.7	134.6	101.2	313.4	166.9	108.2	28.4	17.4	12.9
1961	773.1	232.5	152.7	87.4	300.6	618.2	150.2	108.4	80.3	279.3	154.9	82.3	44.3	7.0	21.3
1962	759.7	196.9	172.0	103.7	287.0	628.6	119.3	142.3	95.6	271.4	131.1	77.6	29.7	8.1	15.7

[1] Data may not add to totals because of rounding.
[2] Including the United Kingdom.
[3] Including Mexico.

Source: 1929–59 National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1960–62 Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture reporting statistics published by the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce (*34*).

TABLE 15.—*Lumber production in Canada, by softwoods and hardwoods, and regions, 1950–61* [1]

[Billion board feet]

Year	All species	Softwoods					Hardwoods		
		Total	British Columbia [2]			Other Canada	Total	British Columbia	Other Canada
			Total	Coast	Interior				
1950	6.5	6.1	3.5	2.5	1.0	2.6	0.4	----------	0.4
1951	6.9	6.4	3.7	2.5	1.2	2.7	.5	----------	.5
1952	6.8	6.3	3.7	2.3	1.4	2.6	.5	----------	.5
1953	7.3	6.8	4.1	2.6	1.5	2.7	.5	----------	.5
1954	7.2	6.8	4.4	2.7	1.7	2.4	.4	----------	.4
1955	7.9	7.5	5.0	2.8	2.2	2.6	.4	----------	.4
1956	7.8	7.3	4.8	2.5	2.3	2.5	.5	----------	.5
1957	7.1	6.7	4.4	2.3	2.1	2.2	.4	----------	.4
1958	7.2	6.8	4.9	2.6	2.3	2.0	.4	----------	.4
1959	7.6	7.2	4.9	2.3	2.6	2.3	.4	----------	.4
1960	8.0	7.6	5.3	2.8	2.5	2.3	.4	----------	.4
1961 [3]	7.8	7.4	5.3	2.9	2.4	2.1	.4	----------	.4

[1] Data may not add to totals because of rounding.
[2] Small quantities of hardwoods included in softwood lumber production.
[3] Preliminary.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics (*2*).

TABLE 16.—*Pulpwood consumption, production, net imports, and the equivalent wood volumes of the net imports of paper, board, and wood pulp in the United States, selected years 1909–63* [1]

[Thousand cords]

Year	Total consumption	Consumption of pulpwood in U.S. mills	Domestic production of pulpwood					Net pulpwood imports	Net imports of paper, board, and wood pulp in terms of pulpwood equivalents
			Total	Roundwood			Chipped residues		
				Total	Softwood	Hardwood			
1909	4,547	4,002	3,094	2,845	2,356	489	249	908	545
1910	4,874	4,094	3,162	2,899	2,380	519	263	932	780
1911	5,181	4,328	3,439	3,158	2,637	521	281	899	853
1914	5,795	4,471	3,471	3,217	2,693	524	254	1,000	1,324
1916	6,656	5,229	4,131	3,930	3,458	472	201	1,098	1,427
1917	6,835	5,480	4,448	4,214	3,654	560	234	1,032	1,355
1918	6,566	5,251	3,882	3,727	3,265	462	155	1,369	1,315
1919	6,752	5,478	4,431	4,256	3,775	481	175	1,047	1,274
1920	8,240	6,114	4,873	4,703	4,157	546	170	1,241	2,126
1921	6,621	4,557	3,476	3,409	3,068	341	67	1,082	2,064
1922	9,022	5,549	4,537	4,449	3,955	494	88	1,012	3,473
1923	9,957	5,873	4,539	4,435	3,947	488	104	1,334	4,084
1924	10,194	4,768	4,517	4,398	3,875	523	119	1,251	4,426
1925	10,778	6,094	4,624	4,468	3,963	505	156	1,470	4,684
1926	12,106	6,766	5,403	5,222	4,679	543	181	1,363	5,340
1927	12,206	6,751	5,213	4,927	4,351	576	286	1,538	5,455
1928	12,928	7,160	5,641	5,185	4,620	565	456	1,519	5,768
1929	13,898	7,645	6,347	5,786	5,080	706	561	1,298	6,253
1930	13,188	7,196	5,744	5,148	4,479	669	596	1,452	5,992
1931	12,075	6,723	5,782	5,224	4,702	522	558	941	5,352
1932	10,487	5,633	5,013	4,572	4,129	443	441	620	4,854
1933	12,241	6,582	5,869	5,389	4,726	663	480	712	5,659
1934	12,549	6,797	5,838	5,602	4,947	655	236	959	5,752
1935	13,810	7,628	6,620	6,327	5,561	766	293	1,008	6,182
1936	15,966	8,716	7,527	7,197	6,189	1,008	330	1,189	7,250
1937	18,286	10,394	8,895	8,330	7,330	1,000	565	1,499	7,892
1938	14,902	9,194	7,953	7,722	6,927	795	231	1,241	5,708
1939	17,387	10,816	9,736	9,417	8,504	913	319	1,081	6,571
1940	18,026	13,743	12,369	12,094	10,776	1,318	275	1,374	4,283
1941	21,451	16,580	14,176	13,951	12,392	1,559	225	1,560	4,871
1942	22,259	17,275	14,907	14,707	12,993	1,714	200	1,660	4,984
1943	20,455	15,645	13,580	13,391	11,761	1,630	189	1,355	4,810
1944	21,150	16,758	15,349	15,062	13,067	1,995	287	1,351	4,392
1945	22,795	16,912	15,254	14,804	12,668	2,136	450	1,523	5,883
1946	25,127	17,818	16,966	16,366	13,923	2,443	600	1,675	7,309
1947	28,318	19,714	18,543	17,793	15,253	2,540	750	1,750	8,604
1948	30,297	21,189	20,026	19,101	16,618	2,483	925	1,982	9,108
1949	28,464	19,945	17,619	16,544	14,236	2,308	1,075	1,411	8,519
1950	33,659	23,627	20,716	19,466	16,545	2,921	1,250	1,385	10,032
1951	36,158	26,522	25,128	23,728	19,909	3,819	1,400	2,497	9,636
1952	35,404	26,461	25,045	23,477	19,846	3,631	1,568	2,108	8,943
1953	37,774	28,141	26,322	24,597	20,438	4,159	1,725	1,541	9,633
1954	38,056	29,436	26,972	25,072	20,541	4,531	1,900	1,562	8,620
1955	41,989	33,356	30,948	28,273	23,038	5,235	2,675	1,704	8,633
1956	45,448	35,749	35,196	31,696	25,762	5,934	3,500	1,762	9,699
1957	44,241	35,746	34,422	30,145	24,070	6,075	4,277	1,666	8,495
1958	43,592	35,248	33,239	27,818	22,244	5,574	5,421	1,269	8,344
1959	47,895	38,691	36,716	30,076	22,869	7,207	6,640	1,055	9,204
1960	48,730	40,485	40,012	32,622	24,527	8,095	7,390	1,158	8,245
1961	50,271	42,191	40,272	32,117	23,996	8,121	8,155	1,162	8,080
1962	52,844	44,070	42,773	33,909	25,006	8,903	8,864	1,292	8,774
1963 [2]	53,575	46,000	43,500	33,700	24,430	9,270	9,800	1,300	7,575

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[1] Data may not add to totals because of changes in inventories, rounding, and statistical discrepancies in imports.

[2] Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce; Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture; American Paper and Pulp Association; and American Pulpwood Association.

TABLE 17.—*Estimated pulpwood production in the United States, by regions and by softwoods and hardwoods, selected years 1899–63* [1]

[Million cords]

Year	All regions			North			South			West		
	Total	Soft-woods	Hard-woods	Total	Soft-woods	Hard-woods	Total	Soft-woods	Hard-woods	Total	Soft-woods [2]	Hard-woods
1899	1.6	1.2	0.5	1.4	1.0	0.5	---	---	---	0.2	0.2	---
1905	2.5	2.1	.4	2.5	2.1	.4	0.1	0.1	---	---	---	---
1910	3.1	2.3	.8	2.8	2.1	.7	.3	.1	0.1	.1	.1	---
1916	4.4	3.7	.7	4.2	3.6	.6	.2	.1	.2	---	---	---
1920	5.0	4.3	.8	4.5	4.0	.5	.4	.1	.3	.2	.2	---
1925	5.0	4.3	.7	4.1	3.7	.4	.6	.3	.3	.3	.3	---
1930	6.1	5.3	.8	3.9	3.5	.4	1.0	.5	.4	1.2	1.2	---
1935	6.6	5.7	.9	2.9	2.6	.3	1.4	.9	.6	2.2	2.2	---
1941	14.2	12.3	1.8	4.4	3.3	1.1	7.2	6.4	.7	2.6	2.6	---
1942	14.9	13.0	1.9	5.0	3.8	1.2	7.3	6.6	.7	2.6	2.6	---
1943	13.6	11.8	1.8	4.0	2.9	1.1	7.1	6.5	.7	2.5	2.5	---
1944	15.3	13.4	2.0	4.6	3.5	1.0	8.2	7.2	1.0	2.6	2.6	---
1945	15.3	13.1	2.2	4.7	3.6	1.1	8.1	7.0	1.1	2.5	2.5	---
1946	17.0	14.4	2.6	5.6	4.2	1.4	8.8	7.6	1.2	2.6	2.6	---
1947	18.5	16.0	2.5	5.6	4.3	1.3	9.3	8.1	1.2	3.6	3.6	---
1948	20.0	17.5	2.5	5.4	4.2	1.2	11.4	10.1	1.3	3.3	3.3	---
1949	17.6	15.3	2.3	4.6	3.3	1.3	9.9	8.9	1.0	3.1	3.1	---
1950	20.7	17.8	2.9	5.0	3.3	1.7	12.4	11.2	1.2	3.3	3.3	---
1951	25.1	21.3	3.8	6.3	4.1	2.2	14.1	12.5	1.6	4.7	4.7	---
1952	25.1	21.4	3.7	6.0	4.1	1.9	14.6	12.8	1.8	4.5	4.5	---
1953	26.3	22.1	4.2	5.4	3.2	2.2	16.2	14.2	2.0	4.7	4.7	---
1954	27.0	22.2	4.8	5.5	2.9	2.6	16.4	14.2	2.2	5.1	5.1	---
1955	30.9	25.6	5.3	6.5	3.9	2.6	18.4	15.7	2.6	6.0	5.9	0.1
1956	35.2	29.1	6.1	7.4	4.4	3.0	20.3	17.4	2.9	7.5	7.3	.2
1957	34.4	28.2	6.2	7.3	4.3	3.0	19.8	16.8	3.0	7.4	7.2	.2
1958	33.2	27.3	5.9	6.2	3.6	2.6	20.2	17.1	3.1	6.8	6.6	.2
1959	36.7	29.1	7.6	6.6	3.3	3.3	22.8	18.7	4.0	7.4	7.1	.3
1960	40.0	31.5	8.5	7.9	4.2	3.7	23.6	19.1	4.5	8.5	8.2	.3
1961	40.3	31.5	8.8	7.2	3.6	3.6	24.2	19.4	4.9	8.9	8.5	.3
1962	42.8	33.0	9.8	7.8	4.0	3.8	25.6	20.0	5.6	9.4	9.0	.3
1963 [3]	43.5	33.1	10.4	8.1	4.0	4.1	26.0	20.1	6.0	9.4	9.1	.4

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[1] Data may not add to totals because of rounding.

[2] Prior to 1955, these figures include small volumes of hardwoods.

[3] Preliminary estimates.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce (*31*); Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture (*25*).

TABLE 18.—*Pulpwood prices at local delivery points in the United States, 1940–63*

[Dollars per standard cord, including bark]

Year	Southern pine		Spruce	Aspen
	Roundwood	Chipped residues		
1940	4.20	---	9.00	4.25
1941	4.60	---	10.50	4.75
1942	6.00	---	12.25	6.90
1943	7.20	---	14.75	8.75
1944	8.20	---	15.00	9.00
1945	8.40	---	15.00	9.60
1946	10.10	---	16.50	10.00
1947	11.00	---	23.75	11.50
1948	11.70	---	22.25	12.00
1949	11.00	---	18.50	9.25
1950	11.90	---	19.50	9.50
1951	13.80	---	22.50	10.50
1952	13.90	---	25.00	12.25
1953	13.90	---	23.25	12.00
1954	14.00	---	24.25	12.50
1955	14.40	---	24.75	11.50
1956	15.40	---	26.00	12.25
1957	15.50	14.25	26.00	11.75
1958	15.60	14.30	26.25	12.00
1959	16.00	14.30	26.25	11.50
1960	16.50	14.40	26.75	12.00
1961	16.35	14.50	27.25	13.00
1962 [1]	16.25	14.60	27.25	12.75
1963 [1]	16.25	14.60	25.75	13.75

[1] Preliminary estimates.

Source: Southern pine, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture; spruce and aspen, University of Wisconsin, Extension Forestry Office (*47*).

TABLE 19.—*Production*[1] *of veneer logs in the United States, by softwoods and hardwoods, selected years 1905–63*

[Million board feet, log scale]

Year	All species	Softwoods	Hardwoods
1905	181	13	168
1906	329	52	277
1907	349	39	310
1908	383	51	332
1909	436	56	380
1910	477	49	428
1911	445	51	394
1919	577	93	484
1921	400	70	330
1923	646	151	495
1925	735	194	541
1927	962	290	672
1929	1,113	394	719
1931	696	228	468
1933	700	282	418
1935	824	340	484
1937	1,114	460	654
1939	1,194	544	650
1942	1,736	797	939
1943	1,594	659	935
1944	1,533	647	886
1945	1,404	546	858
1947	1,570	751	819
1951	2,271	1,232	1,039
1952	2,467	1,548	919
1953	2,815	1,861	954
1954	2,894	1,978	916
1955	3,433	2,431	1,002
1956	3,443	2,493	950
1957	3,305	2,455	850
1958	3,734	2,884	850
1959	4,438	3,488	950
1960	4,221	3,446	775
1961	4,636	3,836	800
1962	5,033	4,158	875
1963 [2]	5,450	4,500	950

[1] Includes small volumes of imported logs.

[2] Preliminary estimates.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce (*29*, *32*); Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

TABLE 20.—*United States imports and exports of plywood, by softwoods and hardwoods, 1935–62*

[Thousand square feet]

Year	Imports					Exports		
	Total	Softwoods	Hardwoods			Total	Softwoods	Hardwoods
			Total	Birch	Other [1]			
1935	30	-----------	30	-----------	30	40,845	-----------	-----------
1936	678	-----------	678	40	638	59,484	56,874	2,610
1937	4,532	-----------	4,532	608	3,924	47,148	45,289	1,859
1938	2,878	-----------	2,878	1,641	1,237	-----------	-----------	-----------
1939	2,859	-----------	2,859	1,441	1,418	-----------	-----------	-----------
1940	2,623	-----------	2,623	612	2,011	45,234	-----------	45,234
1941	3,470	-----------	3,470	636	2,834	24,921	-----------	24,921
1942	222	-----------	222	11	211	27,746	-----------	27,746
1943	9	-----------	9	4	5	135,967	-----------	135,967
1944	1	-----------	1	-----------	1	117,834	-----------	117,834
1945	788	-----------	788	605	183	127,115	69,692	57,423
1946	24,380	-----------	24,380	18,162	6,218	60,935	29,232	31,703
1947	37,151	-----------	37,151	23,318	13,833	118,448	49,820	68,628
1948	42,392	-----------	42,392	18,890	23,502	14,305	12,659	1,646
1949	19,720	-----------	19,720	16,204	3,516	16,060	16,060	-----------
1950	63,262	95	63,167	51,221	11,946	3,815	3,278	537
1951	73,871	3,680	70,191	50,428	19,763	4,550	3,915	635
1952	85,500	529	84,971	62,171	22,800	13,461	13,095	366
1953	220,846	472	220,374	90,120	130,254	10,273	9,648	625
1954	434,472	432	434,040	110,149	323,891	7,335	6,682	653
1955	627,760	124	627,636	156,579	471,057	10,352	8,121	2,231
1956	706,524	-----------	706,524	146,292	560,232	16,096	14,745	1,351
1957	846,912	465	846,447	113,867	732,580	15,536	14,668	868
1958	911,361	2	911,359	97,728	813,631	14,044	11,800	2,244
1959	1,330,225	-----------	1,330,225	136,838	1,193,387	75,113	71,864	3,249
1960	1,024,540	10,514	1,014,026	130,098	883,928	15,880	13,074	2,806
1961	1,110,169	12,725	1,097,444	131,726	965,718	17,235	13,705	3,530
1962	1,451,711	12,805	1,438,906	161,434	1,277,472	19,151	16,669	2,482

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[1] Includes mixed species (not classified as hardwood or softwood) and small volumes of softwoods prior to 1950.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *U.S. Exports of Domestic and Foreign Merchandise, Commodity by Country of Destination*, and *U.S. Imports of Merchandise for Consumption, Commodity by Country of Origin.*

TABLE 21.—*United States imports and exports of veneer, by kind, 1935–62*

[Thousand square feet]

Year	Imports			Exports		
	Total	Birch or maple	Other	Total	Fancy, face, figured, and special	Utility, commercial, and container
1935	4,717	--------	--------	50,448	--------	--------
1936	5,236	--------	--------	52,952	--------	--------
1937	9,131	--------	--------	83,738	--------	--------
1938	5,726	--------	--------	50,144	--------	--------
1939	9,390	2,518	6,872	64,542	--------	--------
1940	15,971	4,320	11,651	125,571	39,095	86,476
1941	16,284	9,121	7,163	189,737	25,433	164,304
1942	5,988	5,976	12	278,126	119,119	159,007
1943	2,189	2,080	109	447,812	412,088	35,724
1944	246	246	--------	294,161	263,265	30,896
1945	4,380	3,820	560	95,887	60,070	35,817
1946	27,947	21,986	5,961	151,306	72,018	79,288
1947	47,503	35,593	11,910	191,988	64,152	127,836
1948	54,283	51,887	2,396	65,612	18,242	47,370
1949	174,955	73,156	101,799	33,589	20,242	13,347
1950	361,930	161,852	200,078	34,518	20,780	13,738
1951	443,232	177,486	265,746	40,621	22,139	18,482
1952	428,000	253,304	174,696	30,689	19,080	11,609
1953	583,517	335,607	247,910	49,147	31,900	17,247
1954	584,205	312,215	271,990	43,292	27,753	15,539
1955	765,373	328,980	436,393	51,736	28,608	23,128
1956	729,149	377,330	351,819	51,526	32,343	19,183
1957	502,788	316,877	185,911	51,916	34,246	17,670
1958	650,431	376,499	273,932	60,703	37,896	22,807
1959	1,063,981	496,500	567,481	66,115	37,764	28,351
1960	877,997	463,638	414,359	60,173	30,541	29,632
1961	943,415	514,702	428,713	58,075	29,252	28,823
1962	1,276,113	624,376	651,737	64,804	31,122	33,682

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *U.S. Imports of Merchandise for Consumption, Commodity by Country of Origin,* and *U.S. Exports of Domestic and Foreign Merchandise, Commodity by Country of Destination.*

TABLE 22.—*Rosin and turpentine: Supplies, requirements, and prices, for crop years beginning April 1, 1958 through 1963*

ROSIN (520-LB. DRUMS)

Crop year, beginning April 1, and commodity type	Supply				Requirements			Carry-out stocks [1]	Average price
	Carry-in stocks [1]	Production	Imports	Total supply	Domestic	Export	Total		
1958:									
Gum	559,450	369,350	600	929,400	278,430	101,630	380,060	549,340	[2] $8.33
Steam distilled wood	70,740	1,182,620	0	1,253,360	845,880	342,870	1,188,750	64,610	
Tall oil	38,660	305,060	0	343,720	252,220	64,450	316,670	27,050	
Total	668,850	1,857,030	600	2,526,480	1,376,530	508,950	1,885,480	641,000	
1959:									
Gum	549,340	334,110	2,110	885,560	408,420	305,620	714,040	171,520	9.59
Steam distilled wood	64,610	1,198,690	0	1,263,300	811,850	396,550	1,208,400	54,900	
Tall oil	27,050	382,970	0	410,020	305,480	79,840	385,320	24,700	
Total	641,000	1,915,770	2,110	2,558,880	1,525,750	782,010	2,307,760	251,120	
1960:									
Gum	171,520	370,150	350	542,020	262,110	156,720	418,830	123,190	14.52
Steam distilled wood	54,900	1,219,850	0	1,274,750	756,560	373,490	1,130,050	144,700	
Tall oil	24,700	419,960	0	444,660	303,490	97,380	400,870	43,790	
Total	251,120	2,009,960	350	2,261,430	1,322,160	627,590	1,949,750	311,680	
1961:									
Gum	123,190	474,500	[3] 420	598,110	265,560	153,310	418,870	179,240	11.95
Steam distilled wood	144,700	1,105,410	[3] 3,000	1,253,110	778,530	316,680	1,095,210	157,900	
Tall oil	43,790	471,150	0	514,940	318,580	73,220	391,800	123,140	
Total	311,680	2,051,060	3,420	2,366,160	1,362,670	543,210	1,905,880	460,280	
1962:									
Gum	179,240	492,890	[3] 500	672,630	225,380	91,050	316,430	356,200	11.05
Steam distilled wood	157,900	1,093,770	[3] 8,680	1,260,350	741,150	344,110	1,085,260	175,090	
Tall oil	123,140	477,600	0	600,740	358,880	83,930	442,810	157,930	
Total	460,280	2,064,260	9,180	2,533,720	1,325,410	519,090	1,844,500	689,220	
1963 (estimated):									
Gum	356,000	465,000	1,000	822,000	190,000	60,000	250,000	572,000	11.00
Steam distilled wood	175,000	1,090,000	4.000	1,269,000	760,000	315,000	1,075,000	194,000	
Tall oil	158,000	500,000	0	658,000	420,000	110,000	530,000	128,000	
Total	689,000	2,055,000	5,000	2,749,000	1,370,000	485,000	1,855,000	894,000	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 22.—*Rosin and turpentine: Supplies, requirements, and prices, for crop years beginning April 1, 1958 through 1963*—Continued

TURPENTINE (50-GAL. BARRELS)

Crop year, beginning April 1, and commodity type	Supply				Requirements			Carryout stocks [1]	Average price
	Carry-in stocks [1]	Production	Imports	Total supply	Domestic	Export	Total		
1958:									
Gum	42,880	120,300	22,150	185,330	121,900	30,100	152,000	33,330	[4] $0.513
Steam distilled wood	[5] 69,000	172,600	0	241,600	153,870	25,730	179,600	[5] 62,000	------------
Sulfate	[5] 39,220	315,340	0	354,560	299,310	16,680	315,990	[5] 38,570	------------
Total	151,100	608,240	22,150	781,490	575,080	72,510	647,590	133,900	------------
1959:									
Gum	33,330	107,400	15,440	156,170	94,250	28,970	123,220	32,950	.534
Steam distilled wood	[5] 62,000	175,950	0	237,950	116,460	21,490	137,950	[5] 100,000	------------
Sulfate	[5] 38,570	353,400	0	391,970	318,020	11,420	329,440	[5] 62,530	------------
Total	133,900	636,750	15,440	786,090	528,730	61,880	590,610	195,480	------------
1960:									
Gum	32,950	118,950	15,570	167,470	92,150	23,200	115,350	52,120	.479
Steam distilled wood	[5] 100,000	162,880	0	262,880	136,990	27,890	164,880	[5] 98,000	------------
Sulfate	[5] 62,530	322,940	0	385,470	293,630	30,660	324,290	[5] 61,180	------------
Total	195,480	604,770	15,570	815,820	522,770	81,750	604,520	211,300	------------
1961:									
Gum	52,120	152,810	15,220	220,150	107,960	47,120	155,080	65,070	.245
Steam distilled wood	[5] 98,000	151,470	0	249,470	154,710	23,720	178,430	[5] 71,040	------------
Sulfate	[5] 61,180	332,830	0	394,010	283,260	11,370	294,630	[5] 99,380	------------
Total	211,300	637,110	15,220	863,630	545,930	82,210	628,140	235,490	------------
1962:									
Gum	65,070	152,100	12,910	230,080	102,780	58,320	161,100	68,980	.201
Steam distilled wood	[5] 71,040	152,610	0	223,650	[6] 131,920	26,420	158,340	[5] 65,310	------------
Sulfate	[5] 99,380	348,350	0	447,730	[6] 351,700	15,630	367,330	[5] 80,400	------------
Total	235,490	653,060	12,910	901,460	586,400	100,370	686,770	214,690	------------
1963 (estimated):									
Gum	69,000	142,000	12,000	223,000	105,000	75,000	180,000	43,000	.350
Steam distilled wood	65,000	155,000	0	220,000	120,000	40,000	160,000	60,000	------------
Sulfate	80,000	370,000	0	450,000	370,000	20,000	390,000	60,000	------------
Total	214,000	667,000	12,000	893,000	595,000	135,000	730,000	163,000	------------

[1] These are gross stocks, including quantities sold and awaiting shipment. They include price support stocks.

[2] Price per c.w.t. in drums f.o.b. production points.

[3] Estimated allocation, as between S.D. and gum rosin, of total rosin imports reported by Bureau of the Census.

[4] Price per gal. f.o.b. tank cars at production points.

[5] Estimated allocation, as between S.D. and sulfate turpentine stocks, of total wood turpentine stocks reported by Crop Reporting Board.

[6] Estimated allocation, as between S.D. and sulfate turpentine consumption, of total apparent consumption of wood turpentine reported by Crop Reporting Board.

Source: Reports of Crop Reporting Board, and Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 23.—*Naval stores supply and distribution, Mexico and major producing countries in Western Europe, calendar years 1958–63*

ROSIN (Thousand Drums of 520 Lbs. Net)

Commodity, country and year	Supply				Distribution			Carry-out
	Carry-in	Production	Imports	Total	Exports	Domestic disappearance	Total	
France:[1]								
1958	42.0	170.7	1.7	214.4	20.4	154.7	175.1	39.3
1959	39.3	183.9	1.0	224.2	55.6	148.9	204.5	19.7
1960	19.7	174.6	.7	195.0	34.5	135.5	170.0	25.0
1961	25.0	[2] 192.0	5.4	222.4	7.4	115.4	122.8	99.6
1962	99.6	170.4	10.4	280.4	33.6	166.3	199.9	80.5
1963 (estimated)	80.5	135.7	12.7	228.9	172.6	30.9	203.5	25.4
Greece:								
1958	36.5	95.0	0	131.5	98.5	4.2	102.7	28.8
1959	28.8	91.6	0	120.4	98.3	3.0	101.3	19.1
1960	19.1	111.2	1.2	131.5	93.5	6.4	99.9	31.6
1961	31.6	131.6	0	163.2	127.6	7.6	135.2	28.0
1962	28.0	102.4	0	130.4	99.4	8.5	107.9	22.5
1963 (estimated)	22.5	80.6	0	103.1	72.1	9.8	81.9	21.2
Mexico:								
1958	29.7	140.0	0	169.7	81.4	67.3	148.7	21.0
1959	21.0	[2] 142.9	.5	164.4	75.8	59.4	135.2	29.2
1960	29.2	[2] 169.6	.6	199.4	113.1	59.4	172.5	26.9
1961	26.9	[2] 184.4	.5	211.8	120.2	53.0	173.2	[2] 38.6
1962	[2] 38.6	205.5	.1	244.2	148.0	45.3	193.3	50.9
1963 (estimated)	50.9	203.5	0	254.4	165.4	50.9	216.3	38.1
Portugal:								
1958	55.9	208.8	0	264.7	[2] 193.6	11.8	205.4	59.3
1959	59.3	225.8	0	285.1	[2] 244.5	12.6	257.1	28.0
1960	28.0	259.4	0	287.4	[2] 244.4	5.0	249.4	38.0
1961	38.0	319.8	0	357.8	134.1	8.6	142.7	215.1
1962	215.1	279.1	0	494.2	[3] 207.6	[4] 44.3	251.9	242.3
1963 (estimated)	242.3	254.4	0	496.7	356.8	12.7	369.5	127.2
Spain:								
1958	[2] 25.4	133.6	0	159.0	62.8	86.2	149.0	10.0
1959	10.0	142.4	0	152.4	74.7	69.7	144.4	8.0
1960	8.0	171.7	0	179.7	80.5	84.2	164.7	15.0
1961	15.0	[2] 172.1	0	187.1	[2] 48.9	81.0	129.9	57.2
1962	57.2	178.1	0	235.3	73.2	97.5	170.7	64.6
1963 (estimated)	64.6	148.4	0	213.0	77.5	93.1	170.6	42.4
Total:								
1958	189.5	748.1	1.7	939.3	456.7	324.2	780.9	158.4
1959	158.4	786.6	1.5	946.5	548.9	293.6	842.5	104.0
1960	104.0	886.5	2.5	993.0	566.0	290.5	856.5	136.5
1961	136.5	999.9	5.9	1,142.3	438.2	265.6	703.8	438.5
1962	438.5	935.5	10.5	1,384.5	561.8	361.9	923.7	460.8
1963 (estimated)	460.8	822.6	12.7	1,296.1	718.3	323.5	1,041.8	254.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 23.—*Naval stores supply and distribution, Mexico and major producing countries in Western Europe, calendar years 1958–63*—Continued

TURPENTINE (Thousand 50-Gal. Barrels)

Commodity, country and year	Supply				Distribution			Carry-out
	Carry-in	Production	Imports	Total	Exports	Domestic disap-pearance	Total	
Finland:								
1958	5.4	41.5	0	46.9	18.4	24.5	42.9	4.0
1959	4.0	40.0	.5	44.5	14.4	27.0	41.4	3.1
1960	3.1	44.1	1.0	48.2	12.0	31.9	43.9	4.3
1961	4.3	51.8	.3	56.4	22.4	28.3	50.7	5.7
1962	5.7	52.6	.4	58.7	24.0	30.5	54.5	4.2
1963 (estimated)	4.2	53.0	.4	57.6	24.0	31.0	55.0	2.6
France:[1]								
1958	5.9	67.4	28.4	101.7	1.2	95.7	96.9	4.8
1959	4.8	71.6	28.5	104.9	1.1	99.1	100.2	4.7
1960	4.7	68.1	23.7	96.5	1.8	79.0	80.8	15.7
1961	15.7	74.4	33.4	123.5	1.1	102.9	104.0	19.5
1962	19.5	70.5	31.9	121.9	1.0	117.8	118.8	3.1
1963 (estimated)	3.1	56.0	64.4	123.5	.5	120.0	120.5	3.0
Greece:								
1958	[2] 12.7	37.2	0	49.9	14.8	21.4	36.2	13.7
1959	13.7	36.1	0	49.8	23.2	23.0	46.2	3.6
1960	3.6	41.9	.5	46.0	20.5	23.0	43.5	2.5
1961	2.5	49.6	0	52.1	9.2	27.5	36.7	15.4
1962	15.4	38.6	0	54.0	18.2	30.6	48.8	5.2
1963 (estimated)	5.2	31.0	0	36.2	3.0	30.6	33.6	2.6
Mexico:								
1958	2.8	42.9	(*)	45.7	30.6	7.5	38.1	7.6
1959	7.6	47.5	.1	55.2	35.2	9.3	44.5	[2] 10.7
1960	[2] 10.7	55.1	.1	65.9	37.2	9.2	46.4	[2] 19.5
1961	[2] 19.5	60.0	1.2	80.7	52.3	9.3	61.6	[2] 19.1
1962	[2] 19.1	66.1	.7	85.9	42.9	18.3	61.2	24.7
1963 (estimated)	24.7	66.0	.5	91.2	60.0	18.0	78.0	13.2
Portugal:								
1958	30.1	69.1	0	99.2	41.9	20.7	62.6	36.6
1959	36.6	76.1	0	112.7	54.1	18.5	72.6	40.1
1960	40.1	84.3	0	124.4	59.8	23.4	83.2	41.2
1961	41.2	107.1	0	148.3	73.9	31.7	105.6	42.7
1962	42.7	88.4	0	131.1	[1] 53.9	34.8	88.7	42.4
1963 (estimated)	42.4	80.0	0	122.4	62.4	35.0	97.4	25.0
Spain:								
1958	18.4	55.1	0	73.5	0	61.3	61.3	12.2
1959	12.2	55.1	0	67.3	4.2	47.8	52.0	15.3
1960	15.3	70.4	0	85.7	7.3	66.2	73.5	12.2
1961	12.2	71.0	0	83.2	.9	70.1	71.0	12.2
1962	12.2	73.5	0	85.7	0	73.5	73.5	12.2
1963 (estimated)	12.2	56.0	0	68.2	0	62.1	62.1	6.1
Sweden:								
1958	6.0	51.4	3.8	61.2	44.4	11.8	56.2	5.0
1959	5.0	56.3	3.8	65.1	45.2	15.9	61.1	4.0
1960	4.0	63.1	3.4	70.5	48.4	16.1	64.5	6.0
1961	6.0	63.4	2.7	72.1	42.1	24.0	66.1	6.0
1962	6.0	54.5	2.7	63.2	42.2	16.0	58.2	5.0
1963 (estimated)	5.0	65.0	1.0	71.0	47.0	20.0	67.0	4.0
Total:								
1958	81.3	364.6	32.2	478.1	151.3	242.9	394.2	83.9
1959	83.9	382.7	32.9	499.5	177.4	240.6	418.0	81.5
1960	81.5	427.0	28.7	537.2	187.0	248.8	435.8	101.4
1961	101.4	477.3	37.6	616.3	201.9	293.8	495.7	120.6
1962	120.6	444.2	35.7	600.5	182.2	321.5	503.7	96.8
1963 (estimated)	96.8	407.0	66.3	570.1	196.9	316.7	513.6	56.5

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[1] Production and stocks on crop year basis, exports and imports by calendar year.

[2] Revised.

[3] Preliminary. Final data probably will be about 30,000 drums higher.

[4] Actual reported consumption was 9.5 thousand drums.

*Less than 0.05.

Source: Official trade statistics, foreign trade sources, and U.S. Foreign Agricultural Service dispatches.

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